

FBIS

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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Bangkok Paper Reports on 4th Day of ESCAP Session A 1
[THE NATION REVIEW 22 Mar]

JAPAN

Transport Minister Reveals Air Cargo Route Delay C 1
Nakasone Orders April Market-Opening Package C 1
More Korean Residents Refuse Fingerprinting C 2
Agency To Help PRC Establish Patent System C 2

NORTH KOREA

Yi Tae-ho Demands U.S. Stop 'Team Spirit' D 1
Pyongyang Reports 22 March SR-71 Overflight D 1
CPRF Hits Entry of U.S. Weapons Into South D 2
'Team Spirit' Landing Exercise Denounced D 2
U.S. Deploys Stinger Missiles for Exercises D 3
Jamming Device Used D 3
Conference on Korea Adopts Appeal in Paris D 3
Kim Chong-il Work in Light Industry Hailed D 4
WPK Central Committee Greets LPRP on Anniversary D 6
Yi Chong-ok Attends Pakistani Reception D 6

SOUTH KOREA

428th MAC Meeting Held in Panmunjom 21 Mar E 1
Reportage on Armacost 3-Day Visit to Seoul E 1
Holds Talks With Yi E 1
Pays Courtesy Call on Chon E 2
Confers With Defense Minister E 2
Cigarette Market Not To Open in Immediate Future E 3
[THE KOREA TIMES 21 Mar]
DJP Continues To Pursue Interparty Dialogue E 3
[THE KOREA HERALD 21 Mar]
Charter Revision Finalized [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Mar] E 4
CPD Chairmen Issue 5-Point Formula for Democracy E 5
Kim Tae-chung Urges Restoration of Civil Rights E 6
[THE KOREA HERALD 22 Mar]
NKDP Gives Top Priority to Constitution Revision E 6
[THE KOREA HERALD 21 Mar]
1,000 Korea University Students Demonstrate 21 Mar E 7
[THE KOREA HERALD 22 Mar]
SNU Students Join Seoul Residents' Rallies E 8
[THE KOREA HERALD 22 Mar]

MONGOLIA

Soviet Military Delegation Leaves for Home F 1
MPRP Sends Anniversary Greetings to LPRP F 1

BURMA

Eighth Session of Third People's Assembly Opens	G	1
18 Mar Afternoon Session	G	1
19 Mar Session	G	3
20 Mar Session	G	3
21 Mar Session	G	4
More Insurgents Surrender in 3d Week of March	G	5
Thai Paper on Drive Against Karen Rebels	G	5
[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 21 Mar]		

CAMBODIA

Heng Samrin Greets LPRP Founding Anniversary	H	1
LPRP, Lao Friendship Treaty Anniversaries Hailed	H	1
'Enemy Maneuvers,' Border Victories Discussed	H	2
Agricultural Situation Reviewed; Figures Cited [Hanoi]	H	4

LAOS

Leaders Attend Rally on LPRP Anniversary	L	1
Villagers Return From Thai 'Concentration Camp'	L	1

THAILAND

Prem, Malaysian Minister Discuss SRV 'Threat'	J	1
[THE NATION REVIEW 22 Mar]		
Prem, Athit on New Strategy [BANGKOK POST 22 Mar]	J	2
Army Spokesman Reviews Border Situation	J	2
Details on Casualties [BANGKOK WORLD 21 Mar]	J	3
Move Against SRV Forces Planned [BANGKOK POST 22 Mar]	J	3
U.S. Move To Aid Cambodian Resistance Welcomed	J	4
[BANGKOK POST 22 Mar]		
Official on Civilian Casualties in Border Clashes	J	6
Foreign Minister Departs for Visits to India, UK	J	5
[THE NATION REVIEW 21 Mar]		
Sitthi, Khukrit Invited To Visit Beijing in July	J	5

VIETNAM

SRV Asks Halt to Anti-Vietnam Acts in Thailand	K	1
Le Duan Visits Power Plant Construction Site	K	1
Truong Chinh at Meeting Marking LPRP Anniversary	K	1
Agriculture Department Notice on Insect Control	K	3
Ha Tuyen Antiaircraft Forces Continue Training	K	3

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Disarmament Talks With Soviet Delegation End	M	1
Hayden on Ways To Verify Nuclear Test Ban	M	1
Paper on Hayden's Plan for Cambodia Talks	M	2
[THE AUSTRALIAN 11 Mar]		

NEW ZEALAND

Lange To Advise Kiribati on USSR Fishing Rights	M	2
---	---	---

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur on Mahathir's Indonesia Visit

O 1

PHILIPPINES

Enrile Criticizes U.S. Military Aid Cut Plan

P 1

Editorial Views Buying U.S. Jets, Missiles

P 1

[METRO MANILA TIMES 21 Mar]

Ongpin Says GATT Terms 'Fair, Reasonable'

P 2

[BUSINESS DAY 21 Mar]

U.S. Pressure Seen [BUSINESS DAY 21 Mar]

P 3

Marcos Signs Order for New Transport Body

P 5

Cabinet Pushes Licensing of Bataan Nuclear Plant

P 5

[BUSINESS DAY 21 Mar]

BANGKOK PAPER REPORTS ON 4TH DAY OF ESCAP SESSION

BK220113 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Vietnam yesterday used the 41st session of ESCAP to stress its desire to normalize relations with China and to call for a U.S. role in bringing about peace and stability in the region.

Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology of Vietnam Dang Huu also urged an international conference to settle the conflict in Kampuchea with the participation of Southeast Asian countries and others outside the region.

In his speech delivered on the fourth day of the session with the Kampuchean and Chinese delegates absent, he also called for an end to nuclear weapons and arms race in space.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa went to shake hands with Huu and was heard saying to him: "It's a very good speech."

"We hope that the normalization of relations among the Indochina countries and the United States would be in the interest of every party. It would contribute to the peace and stability in Southeast Asia," he said.

The head of the Kampuchean delegation, Bun Say, repeated the call for Vietnamese troops to be withdrawn from Kampuchea and denounced Vietnam's oppression and repression of Khmer civilians.

"The international community should apply an urgent measure to end the hegemony, the expansionism, including any forms of aggression and foreign occupation that affect the liberation and the economic development of the developing countries," he said.

The Soviet delegates led those from Vietnam, Laos and Mongolia to walk out of the conference room when Bun Say was to deliver his speech.

The ESCAP session yesterday continued to be a forum of heated exchanges of political tirades.

Following the decision of Janoti Mavoa of Fiji, the chairman of yesterday's session, to allow the delegates of ESCAP member countries to apply for the right of reply to speeches of delegates of the other countries, U.S. and Thailand, Vietnam applied for such a right.

Thai delegate Director General of International Organization Department of the Foreign Ministry Nit Phibunsongkhram made a speech in reply to the statement made on Wednesday by the Lao delegation.

In response to the allegation that Thailand had imposed an economic embargo against Vientiane, Nit said Thailand, as a party to the Barcelona Convention, had done her best in providing Laos with port facilities and transit rights.

However, he said, this did not mean that Thailand waived her right to take into consideration the question of her security.

"The harsh and bellicose attitude clearly demonstrated yesterday by the Lao delegate towards my country is yet again proof that my country cannot afford to ignore the question of security in her dealing with Laos at the present time," he said.

TRANSPORT MINISTER REVEALS AIR CARGO ROUTE DELAY

OW220551 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 22 KYODO -- Transport Minister Tokuo Yamashita told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday that it would be practically impossible for Nippon Cargo Airlines Co. (NCA) to start transpacific flight service on April 1 as targeted. He reported the results of Japan-U.S. negotiations over NCA's plan to start an air cargo service to Nakasone shortly after a semiweekly cabinet meeting earlier in the day. The talks on the NCA plan got under way in Tokyo on February 25, and were suspended March 2. The last round was held in Washington March 13-15.

They hit a snag as the U.S. renewed its once-dropped demand that Federal Express, America's biggest air cargo carrier, be allowed to fly into Japan two years hence. Japan flatly rejected the demand. According to official sources, Yamashita told the prime minister that the atmosphere in the U.S., especially the Congress, has grown tense over trade friction with Japan, making it virtually impossible to settle the NCA problem independently. If Japan attempts to win U.S. consent to NCA's plan to start service April 1, Japan would be obliged to lose more than it would gain under such circumstances, he was quoted as telling Nakasone.

NAKASONE ORDERS APRIL MARKET-OPENING PACKAGE

OW220411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday directed State Minister Toshio Komoto to work out a package of market-opening measures by early April to provide wider foreign access to the Japanese markets, government officials said. Nakasone called in Komoto, who is in charge of external economic issues, after a regular cabinet meeting in the day to repeat his call for prompt formulation of the package to remove trade frictions between Japan and its trading partners.

The officials said Nakasone wants the package in early April as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) holds its ministerial meeting in Paris on April 11-12 and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe is expected to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz April 14. The prime minister told Komoto that sector-oriented trade negotiations between Japan and the U.S. in four key product areas must come to a broad conclusion by that time, they said. The two countries are holding a series of high-level talks in telecommunications equipment, electronics, forest products and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment where the U.S. claims fair access to the Japanese markets is denied despite their competitive edge.

Komoto expects a recommendation from his advisory body, the Advisory Committee on External Economic Issues, before the government compiles the trade measures, the officials said. The committee has reached a broad consensus on elimination or reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods in a medium- and long-range perspective and drastic reform of Japan's official development assistance policy toward the developing countries. The trade talks in the four major areas between Japan and the U.S. are also reaching a final state following a series of serious negotiations. In the most difficult area -- forest products, Japan is planning to lower tariffs on plywood under strong pressure from the U.S. and some developing countries, they said.

MORE KOREAN RESIDENTS REFUSE FINGERPRINTING

OW220917 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Pref. March 22 KYODO -- Four South Korean residents in Kitakyushu and Kumamoto cities took concerted action Friday to refuse to have their fingerprints taken for alien registration. Choe Song-sik, 27, a college student, of Kitakyushu, was the first among the four to refuse to be fingerprinted when he call at Kitakyushu's Kokura-Kita ward office Friday morning.

Ward officials tried to persuade Choe to abide by the alien registration law but he insisted that fingerprinting was a humiliating action. He is the son of Choe Chang-hwa, a local church clergyman, who had refused to have his fingerprint taken and is now on trial for violation of the law. After Choe, Yi Hwa-mi, a 20-year-old college student, of Kitakyushu, refused to be fingerprinted at the Kokura-Minami ward office. Two church clergymen, Yi Kun-su, 31, of Kitakyushu, and Choe Chong-kang, 42, of Kumamoto, also refused to register their fingerprints at Kitakyushu's Yahara-Nishi ward and Kumamoto municipal offices Friday afternoon.

A Kitakyushu municipal official said the office would continue persuading those who refused to register their fingerprints to do so. Japan's alien registration law required foreign nationals to register their fingerprints when they apply for alien registration certificates and for renewal of the certificates every five years.

AGENCY TO HELP PRC ESTABLISH PATENT SYSTEM

OW220923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 KYODO -- The Japanese Patent Agency will help China establish a patent system starting next month in response to a Chinese request, an agency official said Friday. The official said the Chinese Government decided to adopt the system from April 1, and the agency will help Chinese officials classify and file patent information they have so far collected, and will gather hereafter.

The official said a system similar to the computer-controlled electronic filing system which the agency is establishing in Japan will be designed for China. When China's patent system is established, it will become easier for Japanese businesses to obtain patent rights in China and promote their technology exports to China, he said.

It will also facilitate the establishment of Japanese-Chinese joint ventures.

The official said the Patent Agency would also offer cooperation to other countries, such as South Korea and member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), under an agreement reached in October last year among the patent chiefs of Japan, the United States and European countries.

YI TAE-HO DEMANDS U.S. STOP 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK212357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Kaesong March 21 (KCNA) -- Major General Yi Tae-ho senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, speaking at the 428th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held today at Panmunjom, lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against the fact that it is leading the situation to the extreme pitch of strain by holding the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, and demanded the enemy side to comply six principled demands raised by our side at the 427th MAC meeting held on January 25.

The six principled demands put forward by our side pointed out that the U.S. side must put an end to the war exercises, espionage, military provocations and arms buildup against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, accede at an early date to our proposal for the tripartite talks and refrain from laying an obstacle to contact and dialogue between North and South.

Noting that the U.S. side has moved to and deployed in South Korea huge armed forces of aggression from its bases in the mainland, the Pacific and Japan for the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, he said that the U.S. side's shipment of large forces of aggression into South Korea is a wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

He pointed out that having brought huge forces of aggression into South Korea through the "deployment operation," the U.S. side is staging three-dimensional offensive operations in the land and the sky and on the sea, taking the northern half of Korea as a target of attack, and units mobilized in them are an advance party of aggression acting as mobile strike forces. He strongly demanded the U.S. side to stop the reckless war exercises at once and withdraw all the illegally introduced forces of aggression and not to stage such joint military exercises again in the future.

But the U.S. side, far from giving assurances of complying with our demands, craftily tried to justify the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises with unfounded excuses.

The U.S. side's refusal at this meeting today to give assurances of complying with our six demands of principle fully shows that its talk about "relaxation of tension", "dialogue" and "peace" is a sheer lie and that the United States is still following, as it did in the past, the policy of war and split, not the policy of peace in Korea and her reunification, the senior member of our side said, and stressed:

If the United States truly desires dialogue, peace and relaxation of tension in Korea, it must immediately stop the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and comply with our demands of principle at an early date.

PYONGYANG REPORTS 22 MARCH SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

SK220937 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0710 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have successively perpetrated aerial espionage acts against the northern half of the republic.

From 1105 to 1112 on 22 March, the U.S. imperialists, who are accelerating new war provocation preparations, infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deeply into the airspace above the coastal waters east of Konsong of our country, and flew it up to the airspace above the coastal waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, thus perpetrating an espionage act against the northern half of the republic.

Timed to coincide with the fact that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is being waged full-swing by massing a huge number of armed forces in areas near the Military Demarcation Line and in the east and west seas of our country, this aerial espionage act of the U.S. imperialists is being further strengthened.

In March alone, their aerial espionage acts against the northern half of the republic numbered as many as nine. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are further aggravating the tense situation in Korea and premeditatedly maneuvering to provoke a war of aggression.

CPRF HITS ENTRY OF U.S. WEAPONS INTO SOUTH

SK220415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA) -- The introduction of military equipment by the U.S. imperialists for the preparation of a war of aggression must be immediately stopped, demands Information No. 303 issued by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on March 21 to denounce the continued introduction of new-type military equipment into South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The information notes that the U.S. imperialists recently introduced into South Korea and deployed for actual combat action 4 OV-19a planes belonging to the 22nd Close Air Support Battalion under the 32th Division of the U.S. Air Force under the pretext of participation in the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises. It says:

This vividly proves that the "Team Spirit 85" being staged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors together with the South Korean puppets is not only a most dangerous "test nuclear war" and a "preliminary war" for triggering off a new war in Korea but also a criminal act for shipping into South Korea larger aggressive forces and destruction weapons.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland pungently denounces the U.S. imperialists with bitter national indignation for continuously introducing new military equipment, deliberately making the situation on the Korean peninsula strained and throwing artificial obstacles in the way of peace and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. authorities must not keep bringing new military equipment and render the situation strained but withdraw all its death tools including nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date and accept without delay our proposal for tripartite talks for creating preconditions for a peaceful reunification of the country.

'TEAM SPIRT' LANDING EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK220013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique on March 20 started a provocative landing exercise codenamed "Ssangnyong 28" on the sea off Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, according to reports.

This criminal exercise involves above 50 warships notorious for their aggressive operation and piracy in the Pacific, including the flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet Blue Ridge and the aircraft carrier Midway, the amphibious attack ship Tarawa carrying helicopters, transport ships, A-5, A-10 and other planes, M-60 tanks and large quantities of other combat equipment and 9,000 U.S. Marines who had left the Okinawa base and puppet marines.

This military racket simulating a landing on the coast of the northern half of Korea began with frantic naval bombardment and aerial bombing. Warplanes which took off the Midway and the Tarawa made an imaginary "attack deep behind the enemy line", fully revealing the provocative nature of the war exercise.

The landing exercise is reported to last a week.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are holding more frantically the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal against the northern half of Korea in a full-dress stage, inviting greater public protest and denunciation at home and abroad.

U.S. DEPLOYS STINGER MISSILES FOR EXERCISES

SK220008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced "Stinger" missiles into the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, according to an AP report from Seoul. Personnel who had been specially trained in the U.S. mainland came to South Korea to operate this missile deployed only in South Korea in the current war rehearsal.

The U.S. imperialists had deployed 60 "Stinger" missiles in South Korea since June last year. They plan to bring 156 more into South Korea in the fiscal 1985. The introduction of this new-type weapon into the "Team Spirit 85" reveals the danger of the current war rehearsal once again.

Jamming Device Used

SK210821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors have even hurled a jamming apparatus into the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises in their hysteric bid for a war of northward invasion, according to a radio report from Seoul. They have brought into bolder relief the provocative and aggressive nature of the war game by bringing into it even the jamming device for harassing communication networks, in addition to their huge armed forces and combat equipment.

CONFERENCE ON KOREA ADOPTS APPEAL IN PARIS

SK211101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA) -- An appeal to people in the world, to governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries was adopted on March 17 at the international conference for removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification held in Paris.

The appeal says:

The participants consider that the move for framing up the American-Japanese-South Korean military alliance constitutes a threat for the sovereignty, independence and security of all the countries of Asia and principally against the DPRK.

They note that these "Team Spirit 85" military exercises whose theme is a military aggression against the DPRK and that they are under the direct authority of the "U.S. strategic command" in reinforced numbers and new nuclear arms and have led to the breaking off of the talks between North and South in Korea which had just begun.

The participants at the conference consider that the proposal for tripartite talks made by the DPRK aims at replacing the armistice agreement of 1953 with a peace agreement and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South, is a realistic solution, conforming to the rights and the interests of people to peacefully solve the Korean problem through dialogue and negotiation.

They also consider that the proposal to resume the North-South dialogue and to bring it to a higher level, indeed to high level political talks, goes in this direction.

Convinced that the elimination of the danger of nuclear war in the Korean peninsula constitutes an essential contribution to peace and security in the world, the conference solemnly addresses people of the world, governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries so that they deploy their converging efforts so that the tripartite talks can be held as soon as possible.

The conference demands the United States and South Korean authorities to stop the moves for destroying the talks and to respond the proposal for the tripartite talks without delay.

The participants at the conference call on all international and national pacifist trade union, political, religious organisations, lawyers, teachers, scientists, youth etc... organisations to intervene within the framework of their specificity, by approaching different categories of the population of the United States so that they can exert the necessary pressure on their government so that the United States participates in the tripartite talks.

They consider that the united action of all the forces of peace and progress can thwart all the attempts at triggering off a nuclear war in the Korean peninsula and that particularly needs a determined action in order to make all the United States troops together with their nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea and to demand that Korea become a denuclearised zone, a zone of peace.

The participants at the conference call on all people, governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries to act in different [as received] in order to thwart the attempts at perpetuating the division of Korea and to reinforce their active solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KIM CHONG-IL WORK IN LIGHT INDUSTRY HAILED

SK212333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2301 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA) -- Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in March last year saw light industrial goods produced in all parts of the country.

He spoke highly of the variety, excellent shape and good quality of light industrial goods including school uniforms, sweaters, shoes, school things and blankets and put forward a task to increase the variety of light industrial goods needed for the people's lives and further raise their quality.

Comrade Kim Chong-il who is deeply concerned about the people's lives at all times wisely directed last year, too, the work to substantially increase the production of mass consumption goods in different domains of the national economy.

He pointed to the ways to operate modern light industrial factories built in all parts of the country at full capacity to boost the production of mass consumption goods.

He saw to it that the chemical industry was developed to produce and supply raw materials needed for the light industrial factories and the bases of raw and other materials were built in the local areas and used in an effective way. And he took a concrete step to solve the problem of some raw and other materials which are insufficient.

He also took a step so that daily necessities shops and workteams were set up at industrial establishments in various fields of the national economy including the metal and machine factories and miscellaneous goods for daily use produced by use of by-products and wastes from factories.

While going round an exhibition hall of light industrial goods in Pyongyang on August 3 last year, Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated concrete ways to increase the variety of mass consumption goods and improve their quality.

On August 10, he acquainted himself with a sewing machine which was manufactured at the daily necessities shop of the Huichon machine tool plant and saw to it that its production was boosted. And on October 22 he went to the Rakwon machine plant and expressed satisfaction with the fact that the quality of goods produced at the daily necessities shop was high and they were in great need.

Giving working guidance to many factories and enterprises throughout the country, he energetically directed the work to increase the production of daily necessities.

Daily necessities shops and workteams, home and sideline workteams were set up in great number at all factories and enterprises, cooperative farms and residential quarters of the country last year.

Over 200 daily necessities shops, 1,300 daily necessities workteams and 16,400 home and sideline workteams were formed throughout the country in two months alone after the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (December 4-10).

The variety of daily necessities increased 1.6 times and their output value 1.3 times last year compared with the previous year.

Over 200 daily necessities direct sales shops and commercial and public service networks were markedly increased to serve the people better in their living.

This year, too, Comrade Kim Chong-il is directing the work to increase the production of mass consumption goods in a bold and big way.

The every growing need of our people for consumer goods is satisfactorily met thanks to the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES LPRP ON ANNIVERSARY

SK212341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2315 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on March 21 to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The message says:

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the entire party members and the Lao people on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of your party. The Lao people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane achieved shining victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and embarked upon the road of socialist development and are today actively striving for the successful fulfillment of the first Five-Year Plan put forward at the third congress of the party. The Korean people are rejoiced over the achievements made by the Lao people in the building of a new society and wish them greater success in the endeavours to turn their country into a prosperous socialist state. We take this opportunity to express the belief that the friendly relations forged between our two parties will grow stronger and develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

YI CHONG-OK ATTENDS PAKISTANI RECEPTION

SK220430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA) -- Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Sultan Mohammad Dutta gave a reception at his embassy last evening on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of day of Pakistan. Invited to the reception were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and officials concerned.

In his speech, Sultan Mohammad Dutta introduced successes achieved by the Pakistani people in the building of a new society and external relations after the independence of the country. He said the friendly relations between Pakistan and Korea had strengthened and developed day by day on the basis of personal rapport between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. Noting that the Korean people has achieved great successes in all spheres of socialist construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-sung, he said: Other countries could certainly emulate your experience. We appreciate the efforts you have been making to reduce the tension in the Korean peninsula. We steadfastly support the peaceful resolution of the Korean question which must be decided by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference, he stated.

In his speech, Kong Chin-tae pointed out that the Pakistani people were energetically striving to build a new Pakistan under the leadership of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The Korean people, he stated, sincerely rejoice at the successes made by the Pakistani people and heartily wish them greater success in their struggle. Turning to the friendly relations between Korea and Pakistan, he declared that the Korean people would as ever do all they could to strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

The participants raised glasses to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-sung, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the good health and long life of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

428TH MAC MEETING HELD IN PANMUNJOM 21 MAR

SK210811 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, March 21 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Navy Rear Adm. Charles Horne III, senior member of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) for the U.N. Command, condemned North Korea on Thursday for its unprecedentedly aggressive military buildup and for heightening tension on the Korean peninsula. The condemnation came in a meeting of senior members of the joint MAC held at the truce village of Panmunjom at the request of North Korean side.

The UNCMAC senior member also accused North Korea of posing a threat to the South by establishing about 100 underground-forward deployment bases in North Korea's southern province of Hwanghae, along the border, and by introducing sophisticated helicopters in large quantities to its forces as well as by maintaining about 200 attack-submarines in its Navy.

Horne noted that the North unilaterally suspended the inter-Korean talks in January and used the joint ROK-U.S. military exercise Team Spirit '85 as an excuse. Horne said that Pyongyang had intended to stop the annual exercise on the pretext of the inter-Korean talks.

He went on to say that the inter-Korean talks have been held on five occasions during past Team Spirit exercises, since 1976. But for as long as tension on the Korean peninsula remains high, the exercises will continue to be conducted, the rear admiral stated.

Involving about 200,000 South Korean and U.S. troops, Team Spirit '85, began on Feb. 1 and will run through the end of April.

In reply, North Korean MAC senior member Army Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho claimed that Team Spirit constitutes not only violation of a 1953 treaty but also an attempt to prepare for another war on the Korean peninsula.

The MAC meeting was the 428th of its kind since the armistice of 1953.

North Korea had proposed that the MAC meeting be convened Monday, but the U.N Command later counterproposed that the conference be opened Thursday.

REPORTAGE ON ARMACOST 3-DAY VISIT TO SEOULHolds Talks With Yi

SK201524 Seoul YONHAP in English 0514 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 21 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong received U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost Thursday following the latter's arrival here Wednesday for a three-day visit. Armacost flew into Seoul from Beijing after a three-day visit there.

Yi discussed a broad range of regional and bilateral issues with Armacost, including the situations on the Korean peninsula, President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States in April, resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue, the illegal exports to North Korea of helicopters built by the Hughes Helicopter Co. of the United States and the correction of the trade imbalance between the two countries.

Armacost told Yi that the situation on the Korean peninsula and the security of South Korea will be widely discussed during Chon's scheduled U.S. visit. Touching on the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue, the No. 2 man at the State Department said that the United States deeply understands the fact that South Korea continuously takes constructive initiatives on that issue.

Yi told Armacost that the key to the success of the inter-Korean dialogue is no other than the North's sincere attitude toward it. Yi repeatedly demanded that the United States inform South Korea soon of the results of its investigation into the illegal helicopter export case. Armacost responded with a pledge that the United States will take strong action to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents as soon as it completes a thorough investigation into the case because the export generates serious worries over the security of South Korea.

Regarding the trade imbalance between the two countries, Armacost called on South Korea to open its doors wider to U.S. commodities. Yi, for his part, described the imbalance as a "temporary phenomenon, which the United States does not have to take so seriously."

Meanwhile, Armacost explained to Yi that during his stay in Beijing, he discussed with Chinese leaders, including Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, a wide range of global and regional issues following the leadership change in the Soviet Union. The undersecretary said that China seemed to hope for expanded trade with the West to ensure the success of its modernization plan.

Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Richard Walker were also present at the Yi-Armacost meeting. Armacost is also scheduled to meet with President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other Korean Government leaders. He leaves for Japan Friday.

Pays Courtesy Call on Chon

SK210810 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 21 (YONHAP) -- Visiting U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost attended a luncheon party Thursday hosted by U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Richard Walker at the ambassador's residence.

Many Korean dignitaries, including Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, former president of Korea University Kim Chun-yop, Democratic Korea Party National Assemblyman Yi Man-sop and editor-in-chief of the TONG-A ILBO Kwon O-ki, chatted with Armacost at the party.

Prior to his attendance there, Armacost paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion of Chongwadae.

The undersecretary arrived here Wednesday night from China on a leg of his Asian tour and will leave for Tokyo Friday.

Confers With Defense Minister

SK210901 Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 21 (YONHAP) -- Yun Song-min, South Korean defense minister, and Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, exchanged views Thursday afternoon on issues of mutual concern, a ministry spokesman said.

The Korean minister expressed thanks to the United States for its continuous efforts toward the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Earlier Thursday, Armacost paid a courtesy call on Korean President Chun Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the Blue House.

Armacost, who is touring Asia, arrived in Seoul Wednesday from China. He is scheduled to leave for Tokyo Friday.

CIGARETTE MARKET NOT TO OPEN IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE

SK210246 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon indicated that the opening of the Korean cigarette market will not take place within the immediate 1-2 year period. "In the long run, we should open the cigarette market as we support the free trade principle. But we can not afford to open the cigarette market in the foreseeable future given the sensitivity of the free cigarette trade on the domestic markets," Sin said.

The cigarette issue has been the center of a hot trade debate between Korea and the United States.

As to the overall economic situation, Sin said: "Though indicators show a recent decline, it is too early to say that the economy is now declining," said Sin, who returned home Monday, winding up his seven-day tour of Brazil and the United States. He added: "We have no intention to ease the tight fiscal policy. We have found no reason to do so."

Sin also said that the government will not revise the present foreign exchange system. "I think the system has worked relatively well," he said.

DJP CONTINUES TO PURSUE INTERPARTY DIALOGUE

SK210227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] "Our position remains unchanged that both ruling and opposition camps try to settle issues through dialogue," said the chief floor strategist of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Yi Chong-chan, DJP floor leader, said yesterday he will continue to pursue the vaunted "politics of dialogue" and to have open-hearted talk with the opposition, particularly the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. In his view, one of the major achievements of the outgoing National Assembly is the establishment of channels for "heartfelt" talks between rival camps. "I feel a need to maintain that modus operandi in the 12th Assembly," he stressed in an interview with THE KOREA HERALD.

Yi is one of only a few DJP officials who retained their posts in the party shakeup late last month. He was deeply involved in the creation of the ruling party about four years ago.

Yi said he is aware that the NKDP has put forth preconditions for interparty talks. One of them is that the government release "prisoners of conscience" as early as possible. He asserted that his party has done much, pointing out that it has played a part in lifting the political ban on 14 former public figures including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Yi also called attention to the fact that party secretary general Yi Han-tong recently appealed for lenience for those college students who are on trial for having staged a sit-in demonstration at the party headquarters last November. "Other issues can be discussed within the Assembly," Yi stressed. He asked, "If we deal with all the issues right now, what will we do in the Assembly?"

As for the opposition call for a change in the current indirect presidential election system, Yi said his party's position remains the same. "Our position is that the present Constitution should be kept intact, while efforts are being made to have democracy take root in the country." The ruling party, he said, will try to have the opposition fully understand its position. "I think they will be able to understand political realities facing the country and our position regarding the issue."

Yi, who is happy to describe himself as a moderate, complained that oppositionists speak as if "democracy belongs to them only." Any hasty argument and move for democratization might backfire, he warned.

Concerning the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), Yi made it clear that he would not establish ties with the body in the foreseeable future. He said he would have talks with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam on a personal basis. The Kims lead the CPD. He expects that the NKDP will try to reflect ideas of the CPD in its parliamentary activities.

The steering of the new Assembly, according to Yi, may be "revitalized." He said that "curb politics" may have existed in the past due to a number of politicians being barred from politics. Now that the political blacklist is gone, he said "politics within the system" may be lively. "I feel rather relieved to think that curb politics will be absorbed by the politics within the system," he observed.

Yi said he is looking forward to meeting soon with his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong to discuss the opening session of the 12th Assembly and other political issues. He said of Kim, "I understand that he has rich political experience, that he has played a leading role in the creation of the NKDP and that he has considerable political clout."

Charter Revision Finalized

SK220138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling party took another substantial step in preparation for the peaceful transfer of power yesterday by finalizing a draft for the revision of its charter concerning the nomination of the party's presidential candidate. The charter of the Democratic Justice Party will be amended in its biennial national convention to be held on March 27.

The party's Central Executive Council yesterday approved the draft amendment to the charter to be referred to the convention "to clarify its strong will to see a peaceful transfer of power in 1988." The draft amendment provides, among others, that the party's presidential candidate shall be chosen in its national convention by the simple majority of the convention delegates between 90 days and one year before the end of the tenure of the incumbent president.

President Chon's tenure expires on Feb. 24, 1988.

The DJP's presidential candidate should obtain recommendation either by more than one tenth of the total number of convention delegates, or by the Central Executive Council now composed of 30 members, according of the draft.

The current charter only provides that "the party's candidate for the president of the Republic shall be nominated at the national convention by the approval of a simple majority of the delegates to the convention upon recommendation of one tenth of the entire convention delegates or the Central Executive Council." The current provision is contained in Chapter IV on "nomination of candidates for public offices."

However, the draft established the provision on the "election of presidential candidate" as a new chapter. The new chapter includes a clause that in case the national convention cannot be convened the Steering Committee of the Central Committee can elect the party's presidential candidate with the approval of the majority of the Steering Committee members at the recommendation of the Central Executive Council.

The draft amendment also has a new provision on the qualification of the candidate that the would-be candidate should be qualified to run for the office of the president and has party membership as of the candidate's election date. The party also inserted in the draft amendment a provision on the "nomination of candidates for the local council members" with regard to the implementation of the local autonomy system in 1987.

Detailed procedures for the election of candidates for president and other public offices will be decided on by the party regulations, according to the draft amendment.

CPD CHAIRMEN ISSUE 5-POINT FORMULA FOR DEMOCRACY

SK220811 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 22 (YONHAP) -- Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), put forward a five-point formula Friday for the realization of democracy in South Korea, including a proposal for a constitutional amendment. After their third meeting since the two were freed from a 1981 political ban early this month, the two Kims called for freedom of the press, fair elections, local autonomy, a constitutional amendment, and freedom for farmers, workers and students as steps vital to the nation's democratization.

They also emphasized that all criminals of conscience should be released, pardoned, and reinstated and that the freedom of schools and labor movements should be guaranteed prior to the opening of the National Assembly in order to form a political environment to expedite democratization.

The Kims said that they expect passage of the legislation needed for the five-point formula would be realized swiftly and fairly under the leadership of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) in the coming Assembly. The two Kims added that they will closely watch the attitude of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party on the issues involved.

After the nearly two-hour-long meeting, the two Kims said through the CPD deputy spokesman Choe Ki-son that they agreed to expand the organization and activities of their council so that it could play a leading role in the national movement for the restoration of democracy.

Reiterating their determination to work together to promote democracy, the two leading supporters of the NKDP said that they will provide "determination and preparation" to counter the attitude of the government and the ruling party in accepting the popular demands revealed in the recent general elections.

Regarding the nation's recent economic problems, they said that epoch-making economic and social measures should be worked out to solve those problems. They emphasized, however, that a fundamental solution can be reached only by a democratic government, as shown by the cases of Japan and West Germany.

KIM TAE-CHUNG URGES RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

SK010113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Yi Chol-sung yesterday expressed agreement that all those politically restricted including Kim himself should have their civil rights restored before the opening of the 12th National Assembly in mid-April. After an hour-long breakfast meeting at Kim's house, they told reporters that such amnesty as well as the early release of political prisoners will help create a favorable atmosphere for "effective parliamentary politics."

The two opposition leaders also agreed that all vindictive actions against political opponents should be eradicated once and for all for political development and that the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) should play a leading role in meeting the people's wishes for democratization. They said they exchanged views on a broad spectrum of topics ranging from people's living standards and national security to the running of the NKDP and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD).

Yi said he strongly recommended that Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam should join the NKDP as early as possible to focus democratic forces on the party. The two Kims are co-chairmen of the CPD. "The CPD may well exist as an ally of national democratic forces, but now is the time to beef up the NKDP, which must prepare itself for taking power in the future," said Yi, who was elected for the seventh time in Chonju in the Feb. 12 parliamentary election.

Yi also asserted that though the NKDP won many seats in the recent election, it still has to gain firm public confidence. "In this situation, it is not desirable that the democratization drive should be conducted dually by the NKDP and CPD."

Kim Tae-chung, CPD co-chairman, however, did not give a clear answer and just replied that he would consider the issue further. Kim said, "I am not qualified to join the NKDP." He is still banned from political activities because of a suspended 20-year sentence for sedition.

When asked about his intention to meet with Kim Yong-sam, Yi did not rule out the possibility, saying, "I have pledged to serve as a "shelter against the wind."

Kim Tae-chung is scheduled to meet with Kim Yong-sam this morning. The two Kims are to meet with NKDP president Yi Min-u March 26. Observers say a talk among the two Kims and Yi Chol-sung will take place sooner or later. At noon yesterday, meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung visited the Society for Democratic and Constitutional Politics in Nakwon-dong, downtown Seoul, which he at one time led.

NKDP GIVES TOP PRIORITY TO CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK210220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] "We will go ahead with our campaign pledges made for the recent National Assembly elections, including one for realizing democratic reforms," said the floor leader of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP].

Kim Tong-yong said yesterday that his party will give top priority to revising the Constitution to pave the way for electing a president through direct popular voting when the newly elected Assembly is convened in the middle of next month. "Such a change in the Constitution is a demand of most people as well as opposition political parties," he asserted.

The NKDP emerged as the main opposition force in the Feb. 12 election. It was formed Jan. 18 mostly by the supporters of two opposition leaders, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

The 48-year-old NKDP floor leader said there are some tasks which should be tackled and settled through dialogue with the ruling party as early as possible "for political and social stabilization." Those issues include restoration of full civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and release of "prisoners of conscience," students and laborers now imprisoned for their roles in anti-government demonstrations, according to him. "An early settlement of the issues will contribute to creating a climate of political and social stabilization," said Kim, who is also a leading member of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy co-chaired by the two Kims.

Kim Tae-chung is still barred from political activity because of a suspended 20-year sentence stemming from sedition charges, despite the government lifting of a political ban on him and 13 others earlier this month.

Unlike the outgoing Assembly, he stressed that "taboos" should not exist in the 12th legislature, indicating that his party will raise any national issue in the legislature. "In the event that our party faces difficulties, we will consult with the two Kims for guidance," he said.

The NKDP floor leader called on the ruling Democratic Justice Party to heed the people's aspirations for democratic reforms as reflected in the election results. "The ruling camp should not ignore those aspirations. They should listen attentively to what the opposition says," he added. "If the ruling party intends to hold dialogue with us on the basis of common sense," Kim said, "we will go to the conference table and seek to solve problems gradually in a flexible manner."

Asked about possible factional dispute within the NKDP, he said, "I think there would be no problem as long as the two major party factions share the same view on democratic reforms." "The two factions do not exist only to confront each other," he added.

Kim is affiliated with a major party faction, called the Sangdo-dong group led by Kim Yong-sam. He is a long-term close political associate of Kim Yong-sam. Another major faction is the Tonggyo-dong group headed by Kim Tae-chung.

Regarding possible cooperation with other opposition parties in the legislature, he said that his party will seek to cooperate with them, if they have the same objectives of struggling for democratization.

1,000 KOREA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE 21 MAR

SK220134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Amid continuing student demonstrations following the resignation of former president Kim Chun-yon, Korea University's new president Yi Chun-pom said yesterday that he will soon announce the school's position on that issue.

He made the promise while meeting with student representatives, a university spokesman said. The spokesman also said that Yi has agreed with the students to revive the council of professors without administrative posts.

Meanwhile, about 1,000 students of the university demonstrated on the campus yesterday, protesting Kim's resignation and demanding the resignation of the education minister. They attempted to march out of the campus around 2:30 p.m. but were stopped by riot police using tear gas. The stone-hurling demonstrators confronted the police at the school gate for one and a half hours.

SNU STUDENTS JOIN SEOUL RESIDENTS' RALLIES

SK220129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] About 600 residents in Seoul's Mok-dong and Sinjong-dong staged violent rallies Wednesday night, pushing their demand for more generous compensation from the city government for their houses scheduled to be torn down for a new large apartment complex in the area. The protesters, many of them women, threw Molotov cocktails and stones at the 1,300 riot police who were trying to disperse them with tear gas.

The residents have been demanding new apartments being built in the new town free of charge as a compensation for their houses, mostly shanty huts.

Four residents and six policemen were injured during the sporadic three-hour clash which started around 7 p.m. on and around a bridge at the entrance of the new town construction site in southwestern Seoul near Yongdungpo. Joining the demonstration were a number of the 300 Seoul National University (SNU) students who held a rally in the area earlier in the afternoon, chanting support for the residents.

Around 10 p.m., about 300 protesters, all of them from Sinjong-dong, headed for the Sinjong 3-dong intersection and set on fire a construction company's new town field office. The blaze at the one-story wooden building was extinguished by fire engines in about 50 minutes, but all blueprints for part of the new apartment town were burned.

The protesters also smashed windows of three automobiles parked near the field office of Hankook Kunup Construction Co. before they went away.

The day's protest was preceded by a demonstration of about 300 SNU students who marched from Sinjong-dong to the Omokgyo bridge around 6:30 p.m. shouting for an immediate stoppage of the house demolitions. The students broke cement pavement blocks and threw the fragments at the riot police who fired tear gas in return. After an hour of brawling with the police, the students dispersed but dozens of them joined the night's demonstration of the residents.

Police detained the 15 residents for their alleged leading role in the violence Wednesday night. Also under police detention was a 34-year-old woman who attended the SNU students meeting held at the student's hall around 3 p.m. to explain the resident's demand for more compensation.

Many residents in the area, particularly children, suffered physical discomfort Wednesday night, from the effects of the floating tear gas. It was the second consecutive day of violent demonstration by the residents in the area. On Tuesday, the deputy chief of the Kangso-gu ward office, another ward office official, and a police officer were held by the protesting residents and released Wednesday morning after about 16 hours of detention.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW210433 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1509 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A Soviet military delegation, headed by Army General I.M. Tretyak, left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow today. The delegation took part in celebrations on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army at the invitation of the MPR Ministry of Defense.

The delegation was seen off at Bayant-uhaa Airport by S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers' and Colonel Gen J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense, and other officials. S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, was also present.

MPRP SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO LPRP

OW220403 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1437 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee today sent a congratulatory telegram to the LPRP Central Committee on the occasion of a significant date -- the 30th anniversary of the formation of the LPRP.

The telegram states: On behalf of communists and all Mongolian people, the MPRP Central Committee sends the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR communists and working people ardent greetings and best wishes on the occasion of a significant date -- the 30th anniversary of the formation of the LPRP.

In past years, the LPRP has traversed the glorious path of struggle for gaining and strengthening the national independence and freedom of the Lao people against colonialism, foreign aggression, and internal reaction. Tested fighting vanguard of the Lao working people, the LPRP is honorably fulfilling the role of leader, inspirator, and organizer of all revolutionary victories of the Lao people. MPR Communists and working people, with a feeling of international solidarity, are following, and rejoicing at, the achievements and labor successes of the fraternal Lao people.

The MPRP fully supports the peace-loving foreign policy of the LPRP, directed at defending the independence and freedom of the Lao people from encroachment by the forces of imperialism and hegemony, establishing lasting peace, and developing good-neighborly relations of cooperation between states of Southeast Asia and the entire Asian Continent.

We are certain that relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will, in future, strengthen and expand, on the steadfast principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the good of our countries, and in the interests of peace and socialism.

The telegram notes: On this day of your remarkable jubilee, we wholeheartedly wish the LPRP Central Committee and Lao communists and working people great successes in building socialism, and in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples of Asia and the world, and against the threat of a new war.

EIGHTH SESSION OF THIRD PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

BK180742 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] The eighth session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened at (?1000) today in the People's Assembly Conference Hall in Rangoon. Present were 468 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

Today's morning session was chaired by U Gaik Tar No, representative from Kayah State's Demoso constituency-1, while U Khin Aung Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, served as secretary. The presiding chairman first announced that of the eligible 470 assembly representatives, 468 were present; constituting 99.57 percent attendance. He then declared the validity of the meeting and announced it open.

The presiding chairman later announced the agenda of the meeting and obtained the approval of the assembly. As the meeting proceeded according to the agenda, the chairman announced that the State Council had reported that in the transition period between the seventh and the eighth sessions of the People's Assembly, there had been four vacant seats in the People's Assembly and one vacant seat in the People's Assembly Affairs Committee. Later, with the approval of the assembly, the chairman put the report on record.

Next, five new assembly representatives took the oath of office in the presence of the chairman. The meeting was then recessed to elect members of the Panel of Chairmen.

When the meeting resumed, the chairman read out the names of 14 representatives elected to the Panel of Chairmen and obtained the approval of the assembly. As the assembly endorsed the election, the members of Panel of Chairmen took the seats reserved for them. The presiding chairman, U Gaik Tar No, then handed over the chairmanship to U Aung Thein, representative of Kayah State's Pasawng Township constituency.

Next, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presented the report of the State Council to the assembly. The presiding chairman then announced that assembly representatives would discuss the report on 19 March.

Next, U Sama Htein Nangdu, representative of Kachin State's Tanai constituency, moved a motion expressing regret over the deaths of U Tin Aung, assembly representative from Kachin State's Mogaung constituency and member of the Public Affairs Management Committee; U Pe Hsaung, representative of Kamaing; U Soe Win, representative of Sagaing Division's Kale-I; and U Saw Hla Shwe, representative of Kayah State's Pru-so. Later, as U Chit Maung, representative of Namyun, seconded the motion, the chairman announced that the matter had been put on record.

Next, the chairman, on behalf of the State Council, announced that the State Council had decided to postpone the election for the vacant seat in the People's Assembly Affairs Committee. The matter was put on record as the assembly endorsed the State Council's decision. The meeting was then recessed.

18 Mar Afternoon Session

BK181524 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] opened at 1000 today in the People's Assembly Conference Hall in Rangoon.

Present were 468 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presented the report of the Council of Ministers to the assembly when the meeting resumed in the afternoon. Later, the presiding chairman announced that the report would be discussed by the assembly on 19 March.

Next, U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices, presented the report of his council. The chairman also fixed 19 March as the date for the assembly to discuss the report.

As the meeting proceeded according to the agenda, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presented the bill amending the state Constitution of the SRUB, the bill amending the State Council Law, the bill amending the People's Assembly Law, and the draft rule amending the People's Assembly rules. As U Lui Zi, representative of Kayah State's Demoso constituency-II, seconded the bills and draft rules, the presiding chairman announced that they would be discussed by the assembly on 19 March.

Later, U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, presented the report of his council. It was announced by the chairman that a separate date would be fixed later for the assembly to discuss the bill.

Next, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance, presented the 1985 economic plan's production and services objectives bill, and the report on the 1985-86 financial, economic, and social conditions of the state. As the bill and the report were seconded by U Hla Sein, representative from Magwe Division's Chauk constituency-II, the presiding chairman announced that the bill and the report would be discussed at a date to be fixed later.

Next, U Ohn Tin, chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors, presented the report of his council. The chairman also announced that a separate date would be fixed later for the assembly to discuss that report.

As the meeting progressed, U Ba Maw, chairman of the Elections Commission, presented the report of his commission. The chairman announced that the assembly would discuss the report at a date to be fixed later.

Later, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance, presented the 1985 state appropriations bill. U Chit Tin, representative of Pegu Division's Kyauktada constituency-II, seconded the bill, and the chairman said that the bill would be discussed at a later date.

Next, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presented the bill amending the People's Assembly and People's Councils Election Law, the draft rule amending the People's Assembly and People's Councils election rules, and the bill amending the Elections Commission Law. As the bills were seconded by U Tin Tun, representative of Tenasserim Division's East Mergui constituency-I, the chairman announced the bills would be discussed at a later date.

As the meeting proceeded according to the agenda, the chairman reported to the assembly about the visits to Burma by the delegation headed by the vice chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee and the parliamentary delegation from Italy.

The opening session ended at 1530.

19 Mar Session

BK191610 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] The eighth session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued on its 2d day at 1000 this morning in the People's Assembly Conference Hall in Rangoon. Present were 469 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

Today's session was chaired by U Saw Po Ni, representative from Karen State's Pa-an constituency-I, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, served as secretary. The presiding chairman first announced that of the eligible 475 assembly representatives, 469 were present -- constituting 98.74 percent attendance. He then declared the meeting valid and open.

In accordance with the agenda of the meeting, seven assembly representatives discussed the report of the Council of State submitted on the 1st day of the eighth session of the Third People's Assembly.

Next, the presiding chairman announced that a separate date would be set aside for the Council of State to reply to the discussions and to get the approval of the People's Assembly.

This was followed by seven more assembly representatives discussing the report of the Council of Ministers. After their discussions, the chairman announced that the Council of Ministers would reply to the questions raised and that the assembly would decide on the report at a later date.

Next, five assembly representatives discussed the report of the Council of People's Justices. The chairman then announced that a separate date would be fixed later for the council to reply to the questions raised and for the assembly to decide on the report.

Later, four more assembly representatives discussed the bill amending the state Constitution, the bill amending the State Council, the bill amending the People's Assembly Law, and the draft rule amending the People's Assembly rules. Next, the chairman announced that the People's Assembly would decide on the bills and the State Council would reply to the questions raised on a date to be fixed later.

The meeting ended at 1530.

20 Mar Session

BK201525 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Summary] "The eighth session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued on its 3d day at 1000, this morning in the People's Assembly Conference Hall in Rangoon. Present were 470 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

"Today's session was chaired by U Pau Do Nan, representative from Chin State's Tiddim constituency-II, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, served as secretary. The presiding chairman first announced that of the eligible 475 assembly representatives, 470 were present -- constituting 98.95 percent attendance. He then declared the meeting valid and open.

"In accordance with the agenda of the meeting, seven assemblymen discussed and supported the report of the 1985 economic plan production and services bill presented at the 1st-day session by the Council of Ministers and the report to the People's Assembly of the financial, economic, and social situation of the state for 1986-86. The presiding chairman then announced that a date would be set for the Council of Ministers to reply to the discussions and to seek the approval of the People's Assembly.

"Next, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presented a motion to fix the date for the first session of the Fourth People's Assembly. The motion was seconded by Colonel Than Hla, representative of Tenasserim Division's Yebyu constituency. The meeting went in a brief recess after the presiding chairman announced that the motion would be discussed by the People's Assembly representatives on 21 March."

As the meeting resumed in the afternoon, more assembly representatives discussed the reports of the Council of People's Attorneys, the Council of People's Inspectors, and the Elections Commission. After the discussions the chairman announced that questions raised during the discussions will be answered by the councils and commission concerned and that the assembly will decide on the reports on 21 March.

Next, several assembly representatives discussed the bill amending the People's Assembly and People's Council Election Law, the draft rule amending the election rules, and the bill amending the Elections Commission Law.

The meeting ended at 1515.

21 Mar Session

BK211539 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Summary] "The eighth session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued on its 4th day at 1000 this morning in the People's Assembly Conference Hall in Rangoon. Present were 468 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

"Today's session was chaired by U San Maung, representative from Sagaing Division's Taze constituency-II, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, served as secretary. The presiding chairman first announced that of the eligible 475 assembly representatives, 468 were present -- constituting 98.53 percent attendance. He then declared the meeting valid and open.

"First, 20 questions raised by People's Assembly representatives were answered by U Trin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning; U Sein Tun, minister of cooperatives; Thura U Saw Pru, minister of transport and communications; U Tint Swe, minister of industry-I; U Min Gaung, minister of home and religious affairs; U Maung Cho, minister of industry-II; U Hla Tun, minister of construction; U Khin Maung Cyi, minister of trade; U Ohn Kyaw, minister of labor and social welfare; U Kyaw Nyein, minister of education; and U Tun Way, minister of health.

"Later, seven People's Assembly representatives discussed the 1985 state budget bill submitted by the Council of Ministers. The presiding chairman then announced that the Council of Ministers would reply to the discussions and seek the approval of the People's Assembly on 22 March. The meeting then went into a recess."

When the meeting resumed in the afternoon, two representatives discussed "the State Council's proposal to fix the date for the first meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly." The chairman announced that the matter would be further discussed on 22 March.

"Next, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko replied to questions raised by assembly representatives on the report of the State Council. Later, as the report was endorsed by the assembly, the chairman announced that it had been put on record."

This was followed by assembly representatives voting to pass the bill amending the state Constitution, the bill amending the State Council Law, the bill amending the People's Assembly Law, and the draft rule amending the People's Assembly rules. The passing of the bills and the draft rule was announced by the chairman.

Next, the assembly put the report of the Council of Ministers on record after "Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha had replied to the questions raised by People's Assembly representatives during their discussions."

Later, the reports of the Council of People's Justices, the Council of People's Attorneys, the Council of People's Inspectors, and the Elections Commission were also put on record.

The meeting ended at 1530.

MORE INSURGENTS SURRENDER IN 3D WEEK OF MARCH

BK211545 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Insurgents from various groups who have come to realize their wrongdoings are continuing to surrender together with their weapons at various military camps. The following insurgents were reported to have surrendered in the 3d week of March:

In the Northern Military Command, Corporal (Aung Dun) and Private (Ma Yaw Saung) of Kachin insurgent group's headquarters surrendered to the Myitkyina military camp. In the Southeast Military Command, Pvt (Thein Tun) of Karen insurgent group's 101st Battalion surrendered to the Duyinzeik military camp, and Pvt (Gaw Ni) of 10th Battalion to the Palaw military camp. Pvt (Kyaw Shein) and Pvt (Than Shein) of the Burma Communist Party's Mergui District unit surrendered to the (A Hnaing) military camp with a carbine.

THAI PAPER ON DRIVE AGAINST KAREN REBELS

BK210928 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Burmese troops launched two major suppression drives against Karen rebels last night and this morning, military sources said. The suppression operations were directed at the Karens' Wangkha market place north of Mae Sot and at Phalu market place to the south.

The sources said that Burmese artillery pounded the Karen position at Hill 927 north of Wangkha, and at the Phalu market place. Karen soldiers retaliated with mortar fire. Casualties on both sides were not known.

Several Burmese battalions, meanwhile, are positioned near the Three Pagoda Pass where soldiers of the New Mon State Party are stationed. Hundreds of Mon villagers are reportedly preparing to flee to Sangkhla District of Kanchanaburi Province for fear of a major clash between the Burmese troops and the Mon rebels.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES LPRP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK220636 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Mar (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has sent warm greetings to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party on the occasion of its 30th founding anniversary (22 March). The message said:

The LPRP, heir of the Indochinese Communist Party, has been through periods full of difficulties and sacrifices in the arduous struggle against French colonialism, Japanese fascism, U.S. neocolonialism, and feudalism, and won brilliant successes of historic significance. In the construction of the country progressing toward socialism, the Lao people have to face multiple acts of perfidious sabotage by the reactionary forces in the region on the payroll of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists. However, under the wise and enlightened leadership of the LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane as general secretary of the Central Committee, not only have the Lao Army and people effectively defended the fatherland, but they have also recorded great achievements in socialist construction. The LPRP, an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, has made an important contribution to the strengthening of the alliance and to the revolutionary victory of the three Indochinese countries fighting together for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and for the universal cause of peace and social progress.

The great successes recorded by the Lao people during the past 30 years have created firm bases for the construction of socialism and a very happy life for the Lao people, which contributes to the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries and to the world's revolutionary movement. The Cambodian people and the KPRP are very proud to count as their comrades-in-arms the Lao people and the LPRP who have not ceased to give them sincere aid and support during their struggle for national liberation in the past and in their rebuilding task in the face of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and company at present.

The message went on: On this occasion, we would like to profoundly thank the Lao people and the LPRP for this aid and support and to affirm once again that solidarity with Laos and Vietnam is a strategic factor determining the stability and progress of the PRK. Therefore, we are determined to defend, consolidate, and develop the bonds of militant solidarity, social alliance, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Laos as well as among Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam since they constitute a decisive factor for triumph of the revolution of each country and a guarantee for peace and security in this region.

We heartily rejoice at the successes won by the three peoples and are firmly convinced of the happy prospects of the revolutionary cause of our three peoples, added the message, which wished more and greater successes to the LPRP, to the Lao working class, and to all the Lao people in their glorious struggle.

LPRP, LAO FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARIES HAILED

BK211300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 21 Mar 85

["Party" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 21 -- The entire Kampuchean people wholeheartedly join the fraternal Lao people in celebrating two major Lao anniversaries -- the 30th anniversary of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship and Cooperation Treaty -- both on March 22.

On this solemn occasion, the People's Revolutionary Party, the government, the Army and the people of Kampuchea express their warmest, most fraternal congratulations to the fraternal Lao people and their deep gratitude for the precious, timely support and assistance of the L.P.R.P., the L.P.D.R. Government and the Lao people. May our Lao brothers and sisters record new, greater success in their revolutionary tasks.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- originally from a single party for the whole of Indochina, the Indochinese Communist Party -- has provided highly successful leadership to the Lao people in fighting side by side with the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and coping with the threat of Chinese expansionism. The Armies and the peoples of the three countries have shared everything, even a grain of salt and a bowl of rice. Their exceptional militant relations have strengthened every day thanks largely to the contributions of the L.P.R.P.

This strategic alliance, this special solidarity and this fraternal friendship, we believe, will defeat all enemies, however vicious and cunning they may be. It is also our strong belief that the Lao people, with so many brilliant achievements behind them, will march ahead firmly under the correct leadership of their party in building a prosperous socialist society and to contribute effectively to the development of the whole of the Indochinese peninsula and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

'ENEMY MANEUVERS,' BORDER VICTORY DISCUSSED

BK211542 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Unattributed "article": "Expand the Sweeping Victories at the Border, Vigorously Stimulate the Mopping-up Operations Against the Enemy in the Interior of the Country, Persuade Misled Persons To Return to the Fold, and Strive To Build Strong Villages and Communes"]

[Text] 1. What are the enemy maneuvers to sabotage the revolution in our country?

Following their defeats suffered at the beginning of 1984, the Beijing reactionaries have mapped out plans to be carried out by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the Cambodian reactionaries as follows: to strengthen their forces and launch counterattacks to seize back their camps lost to us since the beginning of the year; and to secretly introduce forces into the interior of the country in order to conduct sabotage activities, win control of local administration, and attempt to capture some localities, thus creating insecurity throughout the country. In Vietnam, the Beijing authorities will cause tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border in order to divert the Vietnamese regular forces from the interior to cope with the situation in the northern border.

Meanwhile, the Thai authorities will create tension along the Thai-Lao border in order to drain away the Vietnamese soldiers to help Laos. In 1985, they will organize and send the Vietnamese reactionaries in Thailand to create chaos in south Vietnam. They hope that Vietnam, which by then has to concentrate forces along the northern border and in Laos, would be compelled to withdraw the volunteer troops from Cambodia to cope with the chaotic situation in South Vietnam.

If Vietnam is compelled to withdraw volunteer forces from Cambodia, they will then instruct the reactionary forces in the interior of Cambodia to create chaos and, at the same time, they will launch armed invasion from the Thai-Cambodian border into our country in order to topple our state power, thus enabling the genocidal clique and other Cambodian reactionary forces to restore their domination yoke.

2. What are our big victories won so far?

So far, the enemy's schemes against the three Indochinese countries were totally defeated. In Cambodia, we duly punished the enemy. From the beginning of this year's dry season, that is, November 1984, our Armed Forces, with the vigorous assistance of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched masterful offensives against the enemy elements along the front line stretching from Koh Konh to Preah Vihear. As a result of our offensives launched during the past 4 months, we seized full control of all the enemy's major hideouts, including various important camps of the enemy, such as the joint military base at the Cambodia-Thailand-Laos triborder covering several hundreds square kilometers which included the field command of a number of divisions and a network of large materiel depots of the enemy. On this battlefield, we eliminated 1,220 enemy forces and seized 4,632 assorted weapons. At the center of the Pol Pot forces located in the western border of Pursat Province which was their field command headquarters, we eliminated 300 enemy elements and seized a large quantity of weapons, including 2 37-mm anti-aircraft guns and 50 mortars, and 13 Chinese-made trucks. At Phnom Malai which was known as the capital of the tripartite Cambodian reactionary forces and a place where Sihanouk used to receive journalists and foreign guests, we eliminated 250 enemy elements and seized a large quantity of weapons. At Ampil, the base of the Son Sann forces' general headquarters, we killed 500 enemy elements and wounded or put out of action 1,500 others. We also seized more than 1,000 weapons. At the center of Sihanouk's forces, Ta Tum Camp east of Chong Choam, according to still incomplete figures, we put almost 10,000 enemy elements out of action; seized thousands of assorted weapons, thousands of metric tons of ammunition, hundreds of metric tons of food supply, and a large quantity of war materiel; and destroyed many enemy depots and barracks. These are the greatest victories we scored since 7 January 1979.

As their great contribution to these victories, the people in all provinces and municipalities throughout the country actively took part in building the border defense line -- the most significant national defense network. The movement to fight the enemy and persuade misled persons to return to the fold has been vigorously promoted in various areas. The result of the movement tripled that in 1983. This included the collective surrender by three Sereika battalions in Pursat Province.

3. How significant are these victories?

Our victories won in 1984 and the 1984-85 dry season are of great significance. As mentioned above, we totally smashed the enemy's perfidious plans. We smashed and took full control of the enemy's major bases along the border areas, eliminated a significant number of enemy forces, and seized and destroyed a large quantity of enemy weapons and war materiel, thus totally overturning the enemy's support base along the Cambodian-Thai border which took them several years to build.

These victories have weakened the enemy forces. Their morale has been very low, their internal rift has widened, and their international prestige has declined.

These victories have greatly elated our Armed Forces and people, consolidated the PRK-SRV solidarity, and enhanced the PRK's prestige and influence in the international arena. However, we must not be too complacent over these victories. We must enhance our vigilance because the enemies are still very stubborn. They still have enough strength and have not abandoned their attempt to undermine our revolution despite such heavy defeats and insolvable difficulties they are facing.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION REVIEWED; FIGURES CITED

BK191116 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Unattributed "article": "Cambodia Actively Grows the Dry Season Crop"]

[Text] Cambodia faced many difficulties in growing this year's main crop because of unexpected natural calamities. Floodwater from the Mekong and other rivers seriously affected the cultivated areas, including nearly 300,000 hectares of rice. Moreover, drought ruined more than 50,000 hectares of arable land, mostly in Takeo, Kompong Speu, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kompong Thom Provinces and various granaries of Cambodia.

The Ministry of Agriculture and administrations in various localities promptly helped the peasantry apply many measures to protect crops and cattle while mobilizing every means to overcome the natural calamities. Because of this, as of early February 1985, Cambodian peasants had harvested over 80,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or 71 percent of the planted rice. Takeo and Kompong Thom Provinces, despite being hit by severe drought and many difficulties, owing to the assistance of the administration, which mobilized all means for the purpose, managed to harvest all of their 10th-month rice crop. On their part, Kampot and Preah Vihear Provinces have reaped over 80 percent of their rice areas.

Along with harvesting the rainy season rice crop, the Cambodian peasants have worked out plans to grow over 180,000 hectares of rice and over 100,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial plants in the dry season. To date, the entire country has planted 90,000 hectares of dry season rice, 4,000 hectares of corn, over 10,000 hectares of tobacco, 2,000 hectares of sugarcane, over 3,000 hectares of peanuts and sesame, and thousands of hectares of other industrial crops, fulfilling 50 percent of the plan for the entire season.

Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, and Prey Veng Provinces have fulfilled 50-70 percent of their plans for the season. Aside from rice planting, these provinces have also grown hundreds of hectares of kenaf, cotton, and many other kinds of subsidiary food crops.

The Cambodian peasants have paid special attention to taking good care of their draft animals to ensure sufficient draft power for production work. They have also actively carried out water conservancy work to provide water for crop planting and have opened new land to expand the cultivated areas. The Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture has actively sent tractors to various localities to help the peasants prepare the soil and has supplied them with more chemical fertilizers needed for the cultivation of rice, subsidiary food crops, and other plants.

LEADERS ATTEND RALLY ON LPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK220656 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Today, 22 March 1985, marks the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution. A grand rally to celebrate this occasion was organized in Vientiane capital with the participation of more than 12,000 Vientiane residents. The rally was gloriously and officially opened at 0630 [2330 GMT 21 March] when our party and state leaders mounted the presidium. The leaders included Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC]; Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; and comrade members of the party Central Committee Secretariat. Comrade representatives of the Lao youth, women, and trade unions and of the LFNC as well as representatives of various tribes, students, intellectuals, revolutionary personages, and national heroes also had the honor to mount the presidium.

Also attending this grand rally were members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, members of the SPC, members of the LFNC, military and police officers, and many high-ranking cadres from both the military and civilian branches. Over 100 representatives of the party and administrative committees and of the national defense and public security forces, senior cadres and party members, intellectuals, revolutionary personages, and heroes from various provinces and regions throughout the country also attended the rally on this occasion. Also attending were diplomats of various socialist countries to Laos.

VILLAGERS RETURN FROM THAI 'CONCENTRATION CAMP'

BK211024 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 21 (KPL) -- A group of 48 local inhabitants of Mai, Kang and Savang detained by the Thai reactionary troops had successfully fled from the Thai Huai Yang concentration camp, and reached their homeland, reported KPL correspondent recently.

While fleeing from the camps, they said to the KPL correspondent they were robbed of all their valuable properties and were inhumanely threatened by the Thai reactionary military posts on their way. According to the returnees, all Lao inhabitants still being detained there in the camp are facing with mal-treated and miserable life. They live there at the gunpoint of the Thai reactionary troops. The Thai military troops had forced at gunpoint a number of the Lao people to take refuge in Thai soil during its unsuccessful and barbarous military operation last year against the three hamlets of Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

PREM, MALAYSIAN MINISTER DISCUSS SRV 'THREAT'

BK220157 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday suggested to Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam that Thailand may have to adjust its defence strategy in the face of Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory, a senior government official said.

The senior official was referring to the idea of "offensive defence" which has developed in Thai military circles following Vietnamese intrusions into Thai territory early this month. At a news conference before his return to Kuala Lumpur following a one-day visit to express support for Thailand, Datuk Musa Hitam said that it was in this context that he understood well the felling of the Thai Government over the Vietnamese threat towards Thailand. "This is the only thing I can say about the idea of offensive defence which is developing," he said.

Senior Thai officials also said that Datuk Musa Hitam conveyed a verbal message from Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir that Kuala Lumpur appreciates the Vietnamese threat Thailand was facing and that Malaysia fully supported Thailand over the issue. The deputy premier informed Gen Prem that Malaysia condemned the Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory during the Vietnamese offensive on the Khmer resistance stronghold of Ta Tum during March 5-11, the senior official said. Datuk Musa Hitam also told the news conference that the "five-point proposal", brought home by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja from Vietnam, where he recently visited and talked with Vietnamese leaders, contained some "interesting features" that ASEAN would continue to further examine. But he said that he agreed with Gen Prem that, in the past, numerous proposals had been put forward by different parties for a Kampuchean settlement. But he said that the problem in dealing with the Vietnamese was that each time a proposal was made, it basically was the same as the old proposals.

"Now I am saying this in spite of the fact that I said there are a few interesting features. I am only positive because ASEAN has always been positive, because we are patient and sincere in our search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem," he said. He said he agreed with Gen Prem's notion that ASEAN has always left the door to negotiations open, but that at most, the door was only knocked at and when "we heard the knocking, we discovered very soon that they just slipped away." Datuk Musa Hitam, referring to an international conference proposed by Hanoi, said that it was not sufficient for Vietnam to agree to the conference because any conference must hold out a good chance of fruitful results and must be held in a conducive atmosphere. But as ASEAN sees it, the two basic elements do not exist, according to the deputy prime minister.

Datuk Musa Hitam also said that during his visit to a refugee evacuation site at Ban Sambaeng in Surin, he donated \$20,000 for the purchase of medicine for the refugees there, but added that this would not set a precedent for Malaysia. He described it as a "tradition" and a "symbolic gesture". Yet, he said that Malaysia had been providing humanitarian aid to the Khmer through UN agencies.

Musa Hitam also said that he conveyed a message from his prime minister to Gen Prem over the need for ASEAN partners to identify substantive areas of economic cooperation. It was the same message that Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir gave to Indonesian President Suharto during the former's recent visit to Jakarta and a topic that the Malaysian premier would discuss with Gen Prem in his upcoming visit to Thailand, according to the deputy prime minister.

He said he also discussed with Gen Prem the situation in southern Thailand bordering Malaysia. He said he registered Malaysian appreciation for "good coordination and cooperation" between the two countries in creating a situation conducive to tackling the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM).

Prem, Athit on New Strategy

BK220213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday reiterated Thailand's strategy of "offensive defence" against aggression by Vietnamese soldiers along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The border tactic implying the inclusion of attacks on Vietnamese targets inside Kampuchea by Thai troops to retaliate against incursions was conveyed to visiting Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam by Prime Minister Prem yesterday.

Political Department chief M.R. Thep Thewakun quoted Gen Prem as informing his guest during their meeting at Government House that Thailand, after recent border incidents, might be forced to adapt its border strategy to improve its defences. Gen Prem's statement was understood to be in reference to the military's open announcement, made by Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, that Thailand from now on would go on the offensive to protect its borderline.

Gen Athit, during his speech on security problems to a group of lecturers and students of Khon Kaen University in Khon Kaen, said that Thai soldiers had the capability of attacking Vietnam inside Kampuchea if the border violations still continued. Hanoi, he said, could not repeatedly excuse the border incursions as having been "accidents." "Our patience is running thin and there might also be accidents from the Thai side if Vietnam keeps using the same excuse," Gen Athit said.

Returning from a visit to the Surin border yesterday, Mr Musa told reporters that he understood the feelings of the Thai Government and the Thai people after the "bitter experiences of the Ta Tum attack." He called on Vietnam to stop using military means to press for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

ARMY SPOKESMAN REVIEWS BORDER SITUATION

BK210944 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut this morning reviewed the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border under the Army's responsibility from 20 February to 19 March. He said that Vietnam has sent reinforcements of fresh troops and war materials, including tanks and heavy weapons into Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province in preparations for attacks against the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces in the areas along the Thai-Cambodian border which were not covered by the previous suppression drives. The Army secretary said that Vietnam plans to wipe out the Democratic Kampuchean forces in all areas along the Thai-Cambodian border and replace them with their troops. Vietnam has completed the construction of a road from Phnom Toek Sap through O Trav Chu to (O Pas) and Phnom Mak Hoeun joining Route 502 opposite south of Khlong Nam Sai village of Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri. This new road, built with forced labor of the Cambodian people, is being used for delivery of supplies to the Vietnamese military units in the areas.

Vietnam has failed to completely crush the resistance forces despite of the loss of the major Democratic Kampuchean strongholds along the Thai-Cambodian border. On the contrary, the Democratic Kampuchean side has deployed its forces into small guerrilla units to infiltrate and undertake harassment and sabotage activities in the rear areas. They ambushed Vietnamese troops and destroyed logistic routes and railroads between Phnom Penh and Kompong Som and between Battambang to Pursat Provinces, inflicting heavy casualties on the Vietnamese side.

As for the situation along the Thai-Lao border, the Army secretary said that during the period under review, Thai and Lao troops clashed five times in the area of Ban Khok Subdistrict of Uttaradit. Five Thai soldiers were wounded. Casualties on the Lao side were unknown. Lao troops fired at Thai outposts twice and shells landed inside Thai territory five times at Ban Khok Subdistrict of Uttaradit, Bung Kan, District of Nong Khai, and Don Tan District of Mukdahan Province. It was reported that Laos had built a road linking Hongsa and (Muang Ngeun) Districts to deliver supplies to the units operating along the Thai-Lao border opposite Thung Chang District of Nan Province.

Details on Casualties

BK210946 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Mar 85 p 32

[Excerpt] The Army disclosed today that a total of 21 Thai troops were killed and 97 wounded in the recent incursions by Vietnamese troops in Sisaket and Surin Provinces.

In a weekly press conference at the Supreme Command Headquarters this morning Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said the Thai casualties were sustained in 14 clashes with Vietnamese troops during their incursions. Apart from the clashes, Vietnamese troops also launched three assaults and made seven shelling attacks on Thai bases in Sangkha District of Surin, he said. The spokesman went on to say that although the Vietnamese troops had virtually seized most of the resistance bases along the border, they could not completely crush the resistance forces.

Move Against SRV Forces Planned

BK220137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Mar 85 p 15

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Two Army-trained rangers were killed and another was critically wounded when their unit clashed with intruding Vietnamese troops on Wednesday. The bodies of the two rangers were discovered yesterday morning by Thai troops during a mop-up operation.

The dead rangers -- Suthat Soemsap, 20, and Sonchai Prakaichan, 21 -- who were reported missing after the clash were members of a ranger unit on patrol mission at Ban Khao Din some 40 kilometres south of here. Another ranger in the same unit, Somphonphet Chinnasi, 19, was critically wounded when he stepped on a booby trap planted by the Vietnamese intruders.

In Surin, meanwhile, the Thai military is reportedly preparing to launch a large-scale operation to dislodge remnants of Vietnamese forces still holding on to a strategic hill in Sangkha District. Military sources said a large number of ground troops have been sent to Hill 424 to drive out the intruders who on Wednesday night and early yesterday morning attacked an Army outpost on the hilltop, wounding one Thai soldier.

The Vietnamese troops tried to seize the outpost from the rear with mortar and rocket fire support at about 9 p.m. The intruders made another attempt to capture the outpost at about 1 a.m. yesterday but were repulsed.

U.S. MOVE TO AID CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE WELCOMED

BK220231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry yesterday welcomed word from Washington that a U.S. Congressional sub-committee had voted to provide five million dollars in aid next year to non-communist Khmer resistance fighters battling the Vietnamese occupation of their country.

A ministry spokesman said he hoped that the U.S. Congress would ratify the proposal. Visiting Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam also welcomed the move.

If approved, the fund, which would be channelled through Thailand, would be the first financial assistance ever earmarked for the Kampuchean resistance by the United States. Although such aid is not normally used for arms, U.S. officials in Washington and here did not rule out that it could be used for military purposes.

In welcoming the move, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it came in response to ASEAN's call on February 10 asking the international community to support the Kampuchean resistance and that it would set an example to other countries to follow suit.

OFFICIAL ON CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN BORDER CLASHES

BK210733 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Statement by Phisan Munlasatsathon, interior permanent secretary; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] I will sum up the border situation concerning civilians for the period 1-19 March, reporting province by province.

In Prachin Buri, 12-19 February, there were border violations along the entire length of the border from Aranyaprathet to Watthana Nakhon Districts, resulting in two villagers killed, two wounded, slight damage to five homes, and two cows killed and two other wounded. A total of 9,660 villagers were evacuated from Aranyaprathet, Watthana Nakhon, and Wang Namyen Districts 12-25 February. The provincial administration spend 574,368 baht for food and 60,000 baht to construct temporary shelters for these evacuees.

In Buriram, on 16 February foreign force's shelling of the O Bok Pass area hit five villages in Ban Kruat District, resulting in the deaths of six villagers, injuries of three others, damage to eight homes and two teachers' quarters, and the deaths of five domestic animals. A total of 1,319 villagers were evacuated 16-22 February. The provincial administration spend 88,140 baht for food, cremations, and medical service.

In Sisaket, 4-5 March, Vietnamese incursions into Khun Han, Khu Khan, and Kanthararak Districts resulted in the deaths of 7 villagers, injury to 1, and the evacuation of 20 families. About 22,000 Cambodian soldiers and civilians also fled across border. The provincial administration spent 14,000 baht for funeral services for seven people.

In Surin, 5-13 March, artillery shelling by Heng Samrin-Vietnamese troops into Bua Chet, Kap Choeng, and Sangkha Districts caused the death of one villager and injured two others. A total of 12,936 villagers were evacuated. Thirty homes were partially damaged, while three others were totally destroyed. Three cows were killed and three others were wounded. A civic building and a health-care office were damaged. The provincial administration spent 1,764,047 baht for food, funeral services, sleeping materials, construction materials, and draft animals. The evacuees began to return to their former areas on 16 March.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO INDIA, UK

BK210057 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila left last night for a four-nation tour to India and three European countries.

Sitthi will today make a courtesy call to the Indian President Zail Singh, and Vice President R. Venkataraman. Later in the day, Sitthi will confer with Khurshed Alam Khan, secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The foreign minister will meet the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and discuss matters of mutual concern when Sitthi makes a courtesy call to Rajiv at the Parliament.

The signing of a double taxation avoidance agreement will be held in the evening followed by a reception hosted by Sitthi at the Thai Embassy. The Thai delegation will also go on a sight-seeing trip to Agra on Saturday, where the world-famous Taj Mahal is located. Sitthi will leave for London Sunday morning.

The eight-member Thai delegation includes Sitthi's wife, Khunying Thida, political-military coordinator Maj Gen Charun Kunlawanit, the director-general of the Economic Department Pracha Khunakasem, and ambassador attached to the ministry Chawat Atthayuk.

SITTHI, KHUKRIT INVITED TO VISIT BEIJING IN JULY

BK140815 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpraphan said that during PRC President Li Xiannian's state visit to Thailand as guest of his majesty the king, China has extended an invitation to Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot, and chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association Major General Chatchai Chunchawan to visit China to participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of Thai-Chinese diplomatic relations to be held in Beijing in July.

SRV ASKS HALT TO ANTI-VIETNAM ACTS IN THAILAND

OW220735 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22 -- The Foreign Ministry here yesterday cautioned Thai Ambassador Atsada Chaiyanam to the Thai authorities connivance at anti-Vietnam demonstrations and leaflets and acts of hooliganism against Vietnamese residents by bad elements in Thailand.

The caution was given by Tran Le Duc, acting head of the ministry's Third Department for Asia, who stressed that the Thai authorities' connivance at the terrorist acts against Vietnamese residents in Thailand run counter to the September 1978 joint communique of the Vietnamese and Thai prime ministers on the issue of Vietnamese residents in Thailand.

Those serious anti-Vietnam acts are only detrimental to the friendship between the Vietnamese and Thai peoples and to the relations between the two countries, Tran Le Duc said. He declared that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry requested the Thai authorities to take measures to prevent the recurrence of these acts and ensure safety for the normal life of Vietnamese residents in Thailand.

Thai Ambassador Atsada Chaiyanam agreed to report home the caution.

LE DUAN VISITS POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION SITE

OW211319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, recently visited the Tri An hydroelectric power project.

While in Tri An, the comrade general secretary visited the main dam, the power installation compound, the just inaugurated 380-meter-long bridge spanning the Dong Nai River, and an artillery piece of the Tri An museum located on a high hill.

In a cordial talk with representatives, the comrade general secretary related some recollections of the years he operated in the area and emotionally noted the rapid changes in one of the bases heavily ravaged by the enemy. He hoped that Tri An will not only be endowed with a great-capacity hydroelectric power plant, but will become a prosperous town, with a high-level cultural life.

On behalf of the project leadership committee, Comrade Tran Van Danh, vice power minister and chief of the project leadership committee, respectfully wished the comrade general secretary good health, and promised to convey to all cadres and workers working at the construction site as well as to the provinces which are contributing to the building of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant the solicitous concern of the party Central Committee and the instructions of the venerated and beloved general secretary, so they will together endeavor to materialize the set objectives: putting the first group of turbines into operation by 1987, commissioning two more groups of turbines by 1988, and completing the construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant by 1989, with four groups of turbines operating.

TRUONG CHINH AT MEETING MARKING LPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK211234 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] A grand meeting was held in Hanoi Thursday to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP.

Present at the presidium of the meeting were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Tran Kien, secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi party committee; and others.

Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran were also present.

After the opening speech by Nguyen Duc Tam, Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi party committee, pointed to the historic significance of the founding of the LPRP. He said: Over the past half a century, since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP], and one-fourth century since its founding, the LPRP, a Marxist-Leninist party, has led the Lao people of all nationalities to struggle to get rid of slavery and become masters of the country. It has taken a backward, colonial, and feudal country toward socialism, becoming a reliable member of the socialist community.

Le Van Luong said: The Lao people of all nationalities have been, step by step, foiling the dark schemes and sabotage activities of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarightist in the Thai ruling circles and have taken back the three hamlets in Sayaboury Province, thus firmly defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Lao people have gained achievements in all fields.

On the relations between Laos and Vietnam, Le Van Luong said: The peoples of Laos and Vietnam have a long-standing friendship and solidarity. Particularly since the founding of the ICP by the late President Ho Chi Minh, the peoples of the two countries have been closely bound together. The peoples of the two countries have shed must blood and sweat to win glorious victories and the relation between the two countries is special and profound. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have a common enemy and share the same objective, that is, to strive for national independence, freedom, and socialism. The special relationship between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is a law of development of the revolution, the militant alliance between the three Indochinese countries has developed in both its scope and scale, making the strength and posture of the Indochinese revolution stronger than ever.

In his reply, Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom pointed to the significance of the founding of the LPRP, saying that it is an important turning point in the political and social life of the Lao people. He said: The Lao people are very proud of their achievements recorded during the past 3 decades under the leadership of the LPRP. These achievements cannot be separated from Vietnam's impartial [as heard] support.

Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom said: The situation in Southeast Asia in recent days became more tense due to the hostile policy of the Beijing expansionists who collude with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and are trying to sabotage the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and create confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Until, now, the Beijing expansionists have not yet reduced threat against the LPDR while openly opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people and increasing attacks aimed at seizing Vietnamese territory at several points along the border. Moreover, they have instigated the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to cause tension along the Thai-Lao border, threatening Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity. In face of this situation, the LPRP, holding to the principle of strengthening the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries and increasing the cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and friends throughout the world, has led the Lao people to foil and defeat all moves of the enemy, contributing to peace and stability in the region and the rest of the world.

On the Vietnamese-Lao relations, Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom said: The Vietnamese party and people have followed with keen interest and supported the revolutionary cause of the Lao people. The solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and two nations reached its climax in the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1977 and especially in the issuance of the joint statement at the 1983 Vietnamese summit. The Lao party, government, and people have appreciated and are grateful to the support and assistance given by the Vietnamese party, government, and people and of other socialist and peace-loving nations throughout the world to the Lao revolution.

The meeting ended in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT NOTICE ON INSECT CONTROL

OW211209 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] A notice released recently by the Vegetation Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture says that rice blast has been ravaging the winter-spring rice in the northern provinces. Although the ravaged percentage is still low on the average, it is more serious in zone four with 40,000 hectares affected in Nghe Tinh and 300 hectares in Thanh Hoa. [figures as heard] In the central coastal provinces, rice blast is continuing to ravage rice blossoms.

It is forecast that in the coming months, rice blast will continue to develop over large areas; stem border ravage will last until early April; rice leaf beetles will continue to affect the spring rice; leucania separata, blackcut worms, and lead miner flies will continue their ravage if they are not controlled in time.

The Vegetation Protection Department reminds all localities to regularly check their paddies; zone off rice blast-affected areas to prevent its spread; and continue to eliminate rice leaf beetles, caterpillars, and stem borders. Meanwhile, everyone should be mobilized in removing egg nests and withering stalks so as to eliminate the stem borers.

The southern provinces should continue to control rice blast, rice gall flies, leaf folders, and stem borers.

HA TUYEN ANTIAIRCRAFT FORCES CONTINUE TRAINING

OW201403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Antiaircraft artillery units of the self-defense forces of Ha Giang City and Vi Xuyen District in Ha Tuyen Province have stood combat ready around the clock, and have taken turns training in different combat situations in defense of objectives.

The self-defense units of forest product processing enterprise No 1, the tea processing enterprise, the northern water conservancy corporation, and the power distribution enterprise have striven to set aside time to train poorly trained combatants further. Some well-trained gunners have also received intensive training in two to three other missions, in order to ensure that they can fight the enemy under all circumstances.

AUSTRALIADISARMAMENT TALKS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION END

BK220920 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Australia is to have a further round of talks on disarmament with the Soviet Union to follow up discussions held in Canberra over the past 3 days. The leader of the Australian delegation at the initial talks, the deputy secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department, Mr Duncan Campbell, said there had been a full and genuine exchange of views. Issues covered included a comprehensive nuclear test ban, reducing nuclear arsenals, preventing an arms race in space, and the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Mr Campbell said that the Soviet delegation, led by Dr Vladimir Petrovskiy, had proposed a second series of talks in Moscow in about a year, and this would be taken up. Mr Campbell said Australia had been recognized as having something valuable to say on disarmament.

This week's talks mainly dealt with the comprehensive test ban issue. Mr Campbell said some Soviet responses suggested there were new elements which deserved to be included in the test ban debate in Geneva. Australia's disarmament talks with the Soviet Union would be followed by a similar dialogue with a U.S. delegation in Canberra later in the year.

HAYDEN ON WAYS TO VERIFY NUCLEAR TEST BAN

BK211044 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The Australian Government says a comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons, if adopted, could be effectively verified. The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said a 100 percent certification process was not possible given present technical capabilities. However, he outlined a number of proposed procedures which he said would go a long way towards achieving a generally acceptable level of verification. These included the establishment of an international network for recording seismic activity, the monitoring of atmospheric radiation or radiation leaks from underground tests, and on site inspections. The Australian proposal also calls for the setting up of international forums for handling technical complaints and ruling on suspected violations of a nuclear test ban.

Mr Hayden was speaking in Federal Parliament in response to an opposition claim that advice to the government had suggested a comprehensive test ban would not be verifiable, and this would mean a setback for deterrence.

PAPER ON HAYDEN'S PLAN FOR CAMBODIA TALKS

BK220336 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Mystery of Hayden's Kampuchean Talks"]

[Text] The announcement by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden that the Vietnamese Government has agreed to hold talks in Canberra over the Kampuchean conflict is shrouded in a good deal of mystery.

The nature and timing of the talks, the other participants, and the various preconditions which the Vietnamese might lay down for such talks remain unclear. If such talks are to achieve any progress in restoring peace, and freedom from foreign subjugation, in Kampuchea it would be better if there were no preconditions at all.

Up to now, Vietnam has given no sign of being prepared to compromise on Kampuchea. Indeed, the timing of the announcement of the talks is most interesting. It comes at the end of a particularly savage Vietnamese offensive against the rebel groups in western Kampuchea, including not only the Khmer Rouge, but also the forces of Prince Sihanouk and those of the former prime minister of Kampuchea, Mr Son Sann.

Moreover, the Vietnamese Government over the past couple of years has settled many thousands of Vietnamese in Kampuchea, which would appear to be a blatant act of colonisation. There are differing views of the motives and ultimate aims of the Vietnamese in Kampuchea, but this settlement program lends credence to the view that Vietnam is pursuing old-fashioned imperialism by way of subjugating and permanently annexing foreign territory.

One precondition the Vietnamese have often claimed for talks on the future of Kampuchea is that Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge are to be excluded from any such talks, and to be excluded from any future government of Kampuchea. If the Vietnamese were to be at all consistent about this then they would exclude a good deal of the Heng Samrin government as well, because a good number of the Heng Samrin government are former Pol Pot apparatchiks.

For true freedom to return to Kampuchea some form of free national elections would have to take place. As the Vietnamese communists have not allowed such elections in their own country it is unlikely in the extreme that they will allow them in Kampuchea. It seems that what the Vietnamese are really interested in discussing are the terms of surrender of the anti-Vietnamese coalition. Australia will not have helped the cause of peace or freedom if it encourages this surrender.

Vietnam has already won real concessions from Australia, in terms of our behaviour at the United Nations and in unnecessarily conciliatory statements by Mr Hayden that he can understand why Vietnam invaded Kampuchea. The effect of these concessions has been to blunt our condemnation in the forums of the world of Vietnam's monstrous actions in Kampuchea. If the proposed Canberra talks prove to be no more substantial than the much-heralded talks Australia was to have on nuclear disarmament with the United States and the Soviet Union, we will have sacrificed some of our integrity without furthering the cause of peace or freedom in Kampuchea. Such a result would bring no honour to Australia.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE TO ADVISE KIRIBATI ON USSR FISHING RIGHTS

HK220720 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0610 GMT 22 Mar 85

[From the "Checkpoint" program]

[Text] Moves by the Soviet Union to secure fishing rights in the waters of the Pacific Island Group of Kiribati are worrying the New Zealand Government. The prime minister believes that it constitutes evidence of a considerable diplomatic push by the Soviets into the South Pacific, and when he meets the president of Kiribati next week, he'll advise him not to go ahead with the arrangement.

However, Kiribati's president, Jeremia Tabai, says at the moment that the Soviet request for fishing rights has his support,

[Begin recording] [Tabai] We feel we have a resource that we can sell to anybody, and as I've said several times, it's a better way of earning our income than [words indistinct] from our friends. It's a commercial deal, pure and simple, and we can't see anything wrong with that.

[Unidentified interviewer] Your country is one of a number that lately have been, through the foreign fisheries agency, trying to negotiate with the American tuna-boat association over fishing rights, but there seem to have been some problems there. Does this approach by the Soviets, that you are willing to talk to them, is it in some way related to the failure of the negotiations with the Americans?

[Tabai] I think we thought we'd talk with the Russians because they approach us, and that has nothing to do with the fact that we don't make it with the Americans, and you know we are still talking with the Americans, and we will talk to any other country who is interested, when we feel it's in our national interests to earn income that we badly need to operate on our own.

[Interviewer] Our prime minister, Mr Lange, has himself expressed concern, and he has made the point that whereas before there has not really been much of a Soviet presence in the Pacific, the Kiribati negotiations with the Soviets leave this as a future possibility.

[Tabai] I welcome this opportunity to be able to express [word indistinct] with the New Zealand prime minister, and during the course of last year, late last year and early this year, we advised our friends that we are talking with the Russians, whereas my gut feeling is that if the Russians want to be in the Pacific, they are already there. You see, I know during the last few years that the Russians were parking alongside our nation, and they [words indistinct], so the Russians are already there. [Words indistinct] and there is nothing that we can stop the Russians if they want to be there in the ocean.

[Interviewer] At the moment I presume you have a declared exclusive economic zone, but you really don't have too many ways of enforcing it and getting revenue from nations which perhaps at the moment might fish illegally there.

[Tabai] We have declared our interests, and we have licensing agreements right now with the Japanese and with the South Koreans, and as I mentioned before, we have some talking with the Americans, and hopefully we'll come to an agreement with the Russians. It's simply a commercial deal.

[Interviewer] Would you say in fact that there is really nothing to fear from a simple fishing arrangement with the Russians?

[Tabai] That's our view. We are going to allow the Russians, their fishing boats, to make an agreement with them, and we are going to talk with them [words indistinct]. We may have the Russians fishing peacefully within our waters, and I have not received any reason at all why we should not negotiate with the Russians.

[Interviewer] Will they be providing their own port facilities or servicing facilities?

[Tabai] Our proposed [words indistinct] said they will not come to our islands, they will just be fishing, and they take away the fish, and they pay us the money.

[end recording]

MALAYSIAKUALA LUMPUR ON MAHATHIR'S INDONESIA VISIT

BK211038 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 2-day visit by the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Moh⁴amed, paid to Indonesia can be regarded as yet another chapter in the close and cordial relations that exist between the two neighbors. Malaysia and Indonesia are bound by numerous ties and common experiences in language, culture, trade, and education. It could indeed be difficult to find two other countries that have so much in common.

The Indonesian struggle for independence was a great source of inspiration for Malaysia's old national leaders when they were negotiating for Merdeka or sovereignty. The brief period of confrontation in the last year of the late President Sukarno's government only brought about greater determination in both Malaysia and Indonesia that nothing should mar the intimate ties and the excellent factors that existed for unity of the outlook and greater understanding of each other. Dr Mahathir's recent visit is only one example of numerous other visits and dialogues that bring not only political leaders but also business people, creative artists, and educationists in the two countries together.

In the context of the present crisis on the Thai-Kampuchean border, it is also a foregone conclusion that the Malaysian and Indonesian leaders would review the latest development. In this connection, the visit to Hanoi by Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesia's foreign minister, provided a realistic backdrop. The Malaysian prime minister, with his characteristic openness, has pointed out that Malaysia is not very hopeful about Vietnam's latest proposal for solving the conflict in Kampuchea. This is realism rather than pessimism. At the same time, Malaysia has always expressed its willingness to embark on negotiations involving its ASEAN partners and Vietnam. Anyone who has kept track of the events, episodes, and even signals concerning Vietnam's relations with its Southeast Asian neighbors will realize that it is Vietnam that has blown hot and cold about the issue of Kampuchea. Meanwhile, Malaysia and Indonesia can only adopt an alert and wait-and-see attitude.

The Malaysian prime minister obtained Indonesia's agreement in principle to cooperate in the development of Malaysian motor industry. In return, Malaysia might import engines and the main parts of commercial vehicles from Indonesia. There is much scope for this kind of complementary development as opposed to competitive development in the important motor vehicle industry. Other areas in which greater exchanges are likely to take place are shipping and manpower. Malaysia welcomes workers from Indonesia, and the Malaysian-Indonesian manpower agreement provides a practical procedure for dealing with all problems that may arise in this field. Malaysia also welcomes the announcement that more places will be made available for Malaysian students in Indonesian universities. In a world full of strifes, it is nice to hear about two nations pursuing friendship.

ENRILE CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY AID CUT PLAN

HK220324 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile accused a U.S. House committee of violating the Philippine-U.S. based agreement in recommending cuts in American military aid to the Philippines. Enrile lambasted the U.S. congressional subcommittee for meddling in Philippine affairs. He said the U.S. assistance is actually rent for the use of Clark Airbase and Subic Naval Base, and the use of the U.S. funds is not the concern of anybody else but the Filipino people.

Enrile's statement was a reaction to the \$75 million cut in military aid for the Philippines proposed by the Reagan administration. The U.S. [words indistinct], however, includes (?\$50) million in economic assistance to the Philippines. The Reagan administration has proposed a \$275 million aid package to the Philippines for fiscal year 1986.

EDITORIAL VIEWS BUYING U.S. JETS, MISSILES

HK211340 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "No Jets, Nor Missiles"]

[Text] It has been carefully stressed that the Philippines will not buy P16 jets nor Harpoon missiles with the \$100 million the U.S. Government is ready to give the country under the military bases agreement, which in turn stipulates that military assistance be provided the Philippines by the U.S., though not necessarily in the form of the latest military hardware of manpower.

The clarification very likely was made because of critics here and abroad, mostly in the U.S. who are scandalized by the very thought that the Philippines would upgrade its military capability to match that of more developed countries. The critics, many of them politicians opposed to the present administration, fear that the government would use its greater military power to oppress the people and to perpetuate the regime. It is, of course, a fear without basis, and provided a clue to the squalid mind of American officialdom.

But the Philippines is not about to buy sophisticated weaponry, now or in the near future, in the first place because the country does not need it, and in the second place because we have better use for the \$100 million, mostly for the maintenance of the major services. The fight against insurgency could very well be pressed using only the present arsenal of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], including its air arm as now constituted. There is therefore no need for the more impressive new weapons. Indeed, it has always been the military's position that it could crush insurgency in any frontal confrontation, including the showdown battle, and that was true even in the ten years back that the military sort of held its punch.

Today, the AFP is even more combat-ready than it was some years back, and it is showing this capability in every clash with insurgent bands. The only gains made by the communist insurgents were in its drive to widen its support base among the people in the hinterlands, and in the last two years or so, the insurgents have made some headway, mostly because of the economic crunch, with the people suffering new hardships driven into the arms of the communists by slick propaganda.

Thus, to regain ground, the government will not resort to military measures but to peaceful means, specifically by widening economic development in such a way that the poor and the underprivileged will benefit directly from the efforts of the government.

This is being done now, and on top of that, the military is being sharpened in all aspects -- discipline, tactics training, firepower. Unless aggressor nations decide to export war to this country, the Philippines will have no need at this time for F-16 jets, nor Harpoon missiles, only the conventional weapons and unconventional ideas to win its own war on its own soil.

ONGPIN SAYS GATT TERMS 'FAIR, REASONABLE'

HK211310 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The Philippines acceded to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) code on subsidies and countervailing duties "on terms that are fair and reasonable," Trade and Industry Minister Rovertto V. Ongpin told newsmen.

In the first official statement on the signing of the code, Ongpin said the Philippines will undertake a restructuring of incentives being offered to firms registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) "in order to remove subsidy elements without, however, prejudicing the interest of our exporters."

He said the subsidies will be phased out over a period of five years, beginning this April. For the first two years of the five-year program, however, the Philippines will maintain the status quo. From the third to the fifth year, the subsidies will be removed gradually so that by 1990, the country's incentives program will no longer contain what GATT considers subsidies.

Ongpin justified the country's accession to the GATT code by noting that more countervailing duty suits against imports entering the United States market are expected to be filed in the next few years.

"The U.S. trade deficit last year was \$123 billion and with the strength of the U.S. dollar, more and more U.S. domestic manufacturers would want protection. Their first reflex would be to file a countervailing duty petition," Ongpin said.

By filing a countervailing duty petition, U.S. domestic manufacturers can seek relief from the U.S. Commerce Department in the form of additional duties slapped on the questioned import equivalent to the alleged subsidy being enjoyed by the industry exporting to the American market.

Ongpin said the Philippines have had three experiences with these petitions. The first was in 1979 when a petition was filed against garment and textile exports. The findings, however, of the U.S. Commerce Department showed that there was no subsidy being enjoyed by the Philippine garment industry.

The second case was in 1983 when the U.S.-based tuna Research Foundation filed a petition against canned tuna exports from the Philippines. Last year, Philippine tuna was slapped an additional duty of 0.72 percent.

The latest case, filed late last year, was again against garment and textile exports. In its preliminary determination, the commerce department rule that Philippine textile can be slapped an additional ad valorem duty of 1.47 percent while garment exports can be charged an extra 1.04 percent.

The Philippines, however, acceded to the GATT code last Friday which, in effect, extended to Philippine exporters the benefit of the injury test, normally given to countries that accede to the GATT code.

Ongpin said the injury test has the effect of "insulating" Philippine exports from the filing of future countervailing duty petitions since it would be extremely difficult to prove injury on the part of U.S. domestic manufacturers.

Under an injury test, the U.S. International Trade Commission will have to first investigate whether a specific U.S. industry has really been injured by the imports. Such investigation will require, among others, the opening of all the financial accounts of firms that claim to be affected by the entry of a foreign product.

U.S. Pressure Seen

HK211320 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Mar 85 p 5

[By reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] While the United States, a staunch supporter of President Marcos and undeniably the ally with the strongest leverage with the Philippine Government, appears ready to bring pressure to bear to force democratic reforms in the country, it does not seem adverse to extracting the most advantageous economic concessions from a crisis-stricken government.

Manila's belated signing last week of the International Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties in the face of U.S. threats to slap additional duties on textile imports from the Philippines has encouraged a growing perception that Washington is not above using pressure to score gains off a prostrate economy.

The Philippine's acceptance of the code in the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) system has been written into an agreement reached last Friday between Manila and Washington. Without the bilateral arrangement, the U.S. Trade Commission would have ruled that day to consider Philippine garments manufactures as government-subsidized competitors to the American textile industry, whose "advantage" is to be offset with countervailing duty penalty imposed on the former's products entering the U.S. market.

The code provides for the abolition of all forms of government subsidy to exports of signatory countries, a requirement which developing countries believe will hurt their export industries. These developing countries argue that their export manufacturers need incentives and other forms of preferential treatment to be able to compete with producers in the industrialized economies.

The other aspect of the code addresses the related issue of countervailing duties which has become a common tool of industrialized countries in protecting their domestic markets as the exclusive preserve of their own industries. The code which prescribes strict standards for the employment of countervailing duties, its supporters point out, would protect the developing country-exporters which are often at the receiving end of duty impositions.

Both Manila and Washington have been silent on the terms of the Philippine accession to the GATT code. But Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin indicated before the signing that both sides were generally agreed on a scheme which would give Philippine exporters a grace period of five years in which they would continue to enjoy existing fiscal incentives. In the first stage of the code's implementation, a two-year "standstill" in further granting of incentives will be observed by the government. During the succeeding three years, existing tax and similar incentives would be phased out.

The U.S. Government has been assiduously campaigning for acceptance of the code among its allies in the Third World. But like many other developing countries which considered the code onerous in that it tended to favor industrialized nations at the expense of the underdeveloped economies, the Philippines held out against signing. In fact, the Philippine's position towards the code negotiated by the Tokyo round of GATT negotiations completed in 1979 was based on a common policy adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. But the Philippine stand on the code would soon be undermined by a series of moves in the United States which prompted Philippine government officials to start talking about the merits of the code as a means to save other exports to the U.S. from the threat of countervailing duties. The American textile industry, supported by labor, asked for "relief from undue competition from subsidized Philippine garments" about the middle of last year. The U.S. Government gave due course to the private sector petition by the end of the year and was soon poised to impose the additional duties.

The American pressure to push the code has generated widespread resentment among businessmen. At least one member of the government panel which negotiated the agreement with the U.S. has expressed in private a sentiment that holds the U.S. "unfair" for insisting on a bilateral agreement to insure the Philippine's implementation of an international convention. Another official indicated that under a more favorable economic climate the Philippines would have "slapped the Americans on the face" by signing the code directly in Geneva without the bilateral agreement but that the current economic crisis does not allow the country any options. The official pointed out that the government cannot afford to antagonize the U.S. whose support is crucial for the success of the IMF (International Monetary Fund)-led operation to rescue the ailing Philippine economy.

In the event, the Philippines signed the instrument of accession to the GATT code in Geneva simultaneously with the related agreement with the U.S. to beat a deadline set by the American trade commission for the introduction of countervailing duties on Philippine garments.

Confederation of Phil. Exporters (COPE) President Antonio C. Amore told BUSINESS DAY his group is "apprehensive as to what are the (actual) terms of the agreement signed (with the U.S.)." He asserted that the government could "not have agreed to remove incentives from Philippine exporters without leaving them any protection from the current difficulties of the (domestic) economy." Considering the importance of the export sector now to the troubled economy, he pointed out, putting "more burden" on this sector at this time would "delay the economic recovery."

In a letter to the negotiating panel a few days before the Philippines accepted the GATT code, the COPE president wrote that "if (the phaseout of certain incentives to Philippine exporters) is pushed through unqualifiedly, (this) could be fatal in these times when all of us in the industry are merely trying to survive." In the same letter, he proposed that any withdrawal of export incentives "should be made on the basis of products selection, meaning that only those which may cause injury to American products of the same kind should be the subject of any phaseout agreement (between) the Philippine and American products." Amore said Philippine exporters could not believe that local garment exports could "possibly hurt the American garments industry considering the insignificance (amount) of (local) garment exports to the United States." The preferential credit rate given the Philippine exporters which the U.S. claims is a form of subsidy is "simply one of the highest if not the highest in the world. Hence there is no advantageous position (for the local exports) to talk about."

Pacific Activated Carbon President Herman Montenegro, a leader of the private sector National Recovery Group, said what "riles" him about the U.S.'s linking of the GATT code acceptance by the Philippines to the withdrawal of the threatened imposition of countervailing duties on Philippine garments was that "all our exports to other countries, not only to the U.S., are adversely affected."

Local businessmen said that the U.S. had also forced the Philippines to go back on its commitment to the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) code on cargo-sharing last year at the height of the economic crisis. The government had to rescind a law it passed to implement the international shipping convention after the U.S. shippers filed a suit against the Philippine Government for implementing the liner cargo-sharing scheme. If the Philippines had lost the case before the U.S. Federal Maritime Commission, Philippine flag vessels would have been banned from U.S. ports.

MARCOS SIGNS ORDER FOR NEW TRANSPORT BODY

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[Text] A new transport body has been formed. President Marcos yesterday [20 March] merged the Bureau of Land Transportation and the Board of Transportation into the Land Transportation Commission [LTC] to bring about fairness and justice to the transportation industry. The president effected the merge when he signed executive Order No. 1011 at the ceremonial hall of Malacanang. He also administered the oath to the five LTC commissioners with Justice Buenaventura Guerrero of the sandiganbayan as chairman. Named commissioners of the transport judicial body are (?Juan) Victorino, (Romeo Serbe), Mariano Santiago and Jose Valdecanas.

CABINET PUSHES LICENSING OF BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT

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[Excerpt] The Cabinet yesterday directed the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) to expedite the processing of the licensing of the Bataan nuclear power plant to stop the losses being suffered by the government as a result of the long delay in the plant's operation. The government claims that it is losing some \$300,000 a day due to the delay. Furthermore, the delay has led to the escalation of the cost of the plant from \$1.2 billion in 1977 to about \$2.1 billion this year.

The timetable for the plant's operation has been disrupted because of various delays in the construction, installation and testing of additional safety devices. A lawsuit questioning the plant's safety has also been filed with the Supreme Court by several antinuclear organizations.

Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco, said the operation of the Bataan nuclear plant "will reduce oil imports by some six million barrels a year for a savings of approximately \$150 million." Velasco also said the nuclear plant is the "only one of some 300 plants around the world that can generate electricity from nuclear power," adding that the whole of Europe expects to derive 50 percent of its electricity requirement from nuclear power plants by 1992.

The National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) reported to the Cabinet on the status of the Bataan nuclear plant. It said the plant is ready for the initial loading of radioactive fuel by the middle of this year if PAEC grants the license.

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